

Endline Evaluation: **Every Voice Counts** Somalia



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ACRONYMS

CNL	Care Netherlands
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EVC	Every Voice Counts
ICRIC	Independent Constitutional Review & Implementation Committee
ISWANET	South West State Network
MoLYS	Ministry of Labor, Youth, and Sports
P-FIM	People First Impact Training
PAYAN	Puntland Youth Association Network
PDRC	Puntland Development Research Centre
RNTC	Radio Nederlands Training Centre
SONYO	Somaliland Network of Youth Organizations
THA	The Hague Academy
ToT	Trainer of Trainers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall, we have found that the EVC program has made progress toward its goal of making governance processes in fragile settings more inclusive and effective. Using a mixed methods approach consisting of extensive desk review and qualitative and quantitative data collection, we evaluated the effectiveness, impact, efficiency, relevance, and sustainability of the EVC program in relation to the project. Community members (both male and female youth and adults) in Puntland and South West State were given telephonic perceptions surveys in order to understand how their perceptions of the role of women and youth in governance, awareness of their rights, and transparency and accountability of authorities had changed over the course of the project. Respondents were also asked open ended questions to gain a deeper understanding of how the EVC project contributed to the outcomes outlined in the theory of change. Remote KIIs with local authorities, first and second tier CSO members, CARE Somalia and Nederland project staff, Ministry Officials in Puntland and South West State, and other CARE partner organizations (RNW media and the Hague Academy for Inclusive Governance) were also conducted. The evaluation took place from April – October 2020.

Overall, we found that progress has been made in relation to all of the outcomes outlined in the ToC, particularly with regard to the outcomes under Domain 2: Capable Civil Society Organizations and Domain 4: Effective Spaces for Dialogue and Negotiation.

The CARE EVC program has contributed to Domain 1: Empowerment of Excluded Groups through their mobilization and awareness raising activities geared toward informing youth and women about their rights and responsibilities and building their capacities to engage in lobbying and advocacy on their own behalf. Their efforts have contributed to women and youth holding positions for the first time in local government councils, state parliament, and appointed positions within government Ministries. Additionally, offline forums and awareness raising activities and digital campaigns have contributed to a raised understanding of the rights of youth and women to participate in political processes and to have their voices heard. 97.4% of youth respondents feel that they are able to make their voices heard if they disagree with the action an authority (compared with 84% at midline) and 80% of youth feel that they better able to participate in political decision making as result of participating in youth organization (compared with 74% at midline). Compared to the baseline and midline evaluations, these findings show that youth feel their ability to participate in governance has improved.

Domain 2: Civil society organizations are effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups and are holding public authorities and other power holders to account is one of the areas with the most encouraging progress. Due to extensive training and capacity building initiatives conduct by CARE and their partners, representatives from CSO express that their ability to lobby and advocate on behalf of the marginalized groups they represent has increased and they are now capable of undertaking initiatives they were unable to do prior to the EVC program. CSOs have been organizing forums and meetings among youth and powerholders in order to discuss their rights and to make their voices heard and have developed digital campaigns (both via traditional media and social media) to further mobilize and engage youth to hold powerholders accountable. CSOs also increased their capacity to coordinate and as a result of EVC activities, new umbrella networks, encompassing what were before many independent CSOs, have emerged. As a result of these new partnerships, CSOs are better able to coordinate their activities and present a more unity and formidable front when advocating on behalf of marginalized groups. As a result of these advocacy efforts, CSOs have been able to successfully lobby for changes to parliamentary policy (The CSO Act and the memorandum of understanding between PUNSA and the Puntland Parliament established in 2018). CSOs now enjoy a greater legitimacy and access to powerholders after approval of the CSO Act in South West State and the memorandum of understanding between CSOs and the Parliament in Puntland.

Under Domain 3: public authorities and other power holders are responsive to and act upon the needs and interests of excluded groups, CARE and their implementing partners have increased the capacities of public authorities (local council representatives) through training on inclusivity and accountability in governance. As a result, authority's perceptions of youth and women have begun to change and changes to laws and policies has made it so that women and youth are able to participate in formal positions of power. For example, in 2016 clan leaders in Baidoa committed to supporting the election of more women to the electoral college resulting in 16 women being elected. In 2018, clan elders in Puntland elected 28 youth to their 66-seat parliament after lobbying efforts by CARE and WARDI to bring together youth and clan leaders. Additionally, in 2019, a few youth and women were appointed to significant positions of authority. In Puntland, President Abdiweli appointed two women to be the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission, two women were promoted to directorship positions in the department of Human Resources by the deputy mayor Bossaso, and 20 youth (14 male and 6 female) were appointed members to the local council in Badhan. The main EVC contribution to these outcomes is through their training and development of action plans in Bossaso and Baidoa. Increased representation of women and youth was one of the primary courses of action that local authorities committed to in these locations and as a result of following through on those action plans, women and youth were included in formal governance structures.

The project activities under Domain 4: Excluded groups, civil society organizations, public authorities and other power holders effectively interact through formal and informal spaces for dialogue and negotiation were some of the most successful of the EVC program. Numerous spaces for dialogue were created during the EVC program in Somalia. Forums, meetings, consultations, and panel discussions all granted opportunities for marginalized groups to voice their concerns and ideas and engage directly with public authorities and to advocate and lobby on their own. In some cases, these interactions led directly to the adoption of new policies or laws that help to ensure that youth and women are included and that authorities are held accountable to these laws and policies. For example, the CSO Act and the Memorandum of understanding between PUNSAA and the Puntland Parliament that guarantee a space for CSOs to participate in legislative and budgetary meetings. These given that these spaces for dialogue have been opened as a result of changes to government policies or have come about through the increased capacities of CSOs to operate and collaborate, these gains under domain four are likely to be durable.

While the evaluation identified major program successes, we also developed some recommendations that may help future programming of this kind:

Intervention Specific Recommendations:

- 1) **Training activities for CSOs and public authorities utilized action planning as a strategy for encouraging participants to be held accountable for representing women and youth. While the action plans were related to goals at the organizational level, ownership over following through on the action plans was sometimes left to single individuals. Future action planning activities should place responsibility and accountability at the organizational level as a means of increasing the likelihood that the action plans are followed through on.**
- 2) **Some of the action plans developed by public authorities were not able to be followed through on due to lack of resources. Earmarking funds for supporting local authorities to carry out their action plans may help to increase the likelihood of them being followed through on.**
- 3) **Interviews with RNW media indicated that capacity building focused on digital fluency at the CSO level would greatly increase the impact of the social media campaigns. Additionally, the impact of the social media campaigns is highly contingent on being able to monitor activity surrounding the campaign and to be able to respond in real time to what is happening as people are engaging. During social media campaigns, CSO staff were**

not always able to devote their full attention to monitoring the campaigns and opportunities for increasing reach and impact was lost. Building the technical capacities of CSOs and supporting them to be able to devote someone full time to monitoring the social media campaigns (when they are running them) would make them even more successful.

Broad Program Recommendations:

- 1) Based on interviews between CARE project staff and partners working at different levels of the project, there was some difference between perceived/assumed capacities and expectations among CARE at the country level and at the overall program level. For example, difference in perceived vs actual capacities resulted in a greater reliance on hiring external partners to conduct training with EVC partners. A more thorough external partners and expectations prior to planning project activities may better help to identify current capacity gaps and/or align project activities with existing capacities.
- 2) Most of the youth engaged directly through CSO activities (such as forums and meetings with authorities) were urban, university students. While the youth umbrellas do include CSOs which represent youth from more rural areas, relatively few were able to participate in CSO events which allowed youth to make their voices heard directly. Future programs may try to recruit CSOs with broader constituencies or make concerted efforts to ensure that there is a broader representation of youth (particularly from rural areas) in program activities.
- 3) There are not many outcomes related directly to accountability of authorities to excluded groups (youth and women who are typically excluded from formal decision making structures) and the CSOs that represent them and transparency of the actions of those authorities. Including programming aimed at building a culture of accountability would not only help to make progress toward these goals, but would also create an activity that would allow CSOs and community members to continue to make strides toward more inclusive governance long after the program has ended. For example, accountability forums were conducted initially with financial support from CARE, but it is unclear if these accountability forums would continue without ongoing financial support. Making accountability mechanisms a part of the individual action plans may help to create more of culture of accountability among authorities.

Research Related Recommendations:

- 1) Increased monitoring of program activities and track smaller changes happening with the partner organizations will help draw more explicit casual links between the outcomes and the EVC contribution.
- 2) Many of the program activities centred on capacity building, but there was relatively little monitoring or measure of the actual capacities that were developed. Creating a mechanism for measuring changes in capacities or acquisition of skills over time will help to identify the kinds of capacity building activities that are most beneficial and the capacities and skills that are still in need of strengthening.

EVC PROGRAM CONTEXT

In 2016, the *Every Voice Counts* (EVC) program was implemented by CARE Nederland (CNL), the Hague Academy for Local Governance (THA), and CARE country offices and local partners in Afghanistan, Burundi, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, and Sudan. The EVC program aims to contribute to inclusive and

effective governance processes in fragile settings by empowering excluded groups to participate in government processes at the local, district, and national levels. Simultaneously, the EVC program focuses on inclusive governance processes, particularly how governance processes can provide space to overcome the systematic exclusion of disadvantaged groups (such as women and youth) who want to participate in decision making. By aiming for inclusiveness, the EVC program strives for effective governance where institutions and policies are accessible, accountable, and responsive to disadvantaged groups, protecting their interests and providing diverse populations with equal access to public services such as justice, health, and education. The ToC includes four domains of change required to reach the **long-term objective of contributing to inclusive and effective governance processes in fragile settings**

- 1) Empowering members of excluded groups, in particular women and youth, in lobbying and advocacy.
- 2) Strengthening the advocacy role of civil society organizations from the perspective of influencing policies and practices and holding powerholders to account.
- 3) Strengthening responsiveness of public authorities and other powerholders to the needs of people.
- 4) Expanding and strengthening the space for dialogue and negotiations between different stakeholder groups.

EVC PROGRAM IN SOMALIA

Somalia is affected by two decades of conflict that have exacerbated and engendered extreme poverty and vulnerability. These fragile conditions have resulted in imbalanced power structures and non-inclusive governance processes between government, civil society organizations (CSOs)/community-based organizations (CBOs) and citizens. Political marginalization particularly affects disadvantaged groups such as women and youth who lack voices in governance processes, whose needs often go unmet, and who lack mechanisms for holding powerholders accountable toward their interests.

Given this backdrop, CARE's work to promote inclusive governance is highly relevant to the Somali context and given that the plan for the 2020 one-person-one vote federal elections have been abandoned, these efforts are doubly important. In February of 2020, President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed (Farmaajo), signed an election bill that was intended to allow citizens to directly elect their representatives to parliament.¹ However, rifts among key stakeholders, insecurity, incomplete electoral laws, and insufficient technical preparation have led to abandonment of the one-person-one-vote election for an indirect election similar to those held in 2016.² Furthermore, the commitment, made by President Farmaajo, to ensure that 30% of house parliamentary seats are reserved for women has not been put forth to the upper house for approval.³ While Somalia has been taking steps to improve inclusive and

¹ Somali President Signs Historic Bill Into Law; <https://bit.ly/3flu6Et>

² The Heritage Institute. 2020. Finding a Way Out of Somalia's Manmade Electoral Crisis

³ Reuters. 2020. Somali Women Demand Guarantee of 30% of parliament in 2021 election. <https://in.reuters.com/article/us-somalia-women-politics-trfn-idUSKBN27D1S9>

representative governance at the federal level, progress has been slow. Meanwhile, barriers to inclusivity (particularly for women and youth) exist at state and local levels of governance.

CARE conducted an analysis of Norms and practices of public authorities in Somalia in 2016 and found that very few youths are directly involved in public policy-making decisions.⁴ Instead, clan elders and other traditional leaders, CSOs, Council Ministers, Parliament, and youth networks and coalitions have the greatest influence on policies affecting youth in Somalia. The negative influence of clan leaders, lack of experience and knowledge about policy processes, and a lack of comprehensive policy and legal frameworks on youth participation serve as barriers to formal participation of youth in governance structures.⁵ While the FGS and Puntland have committed to including youth participation in the constitution, development plans, and sectoral policies, negative social norms and perceptions continue to act as a barrier to youth participation. Clan elders often see youth as uninterested or unengaged with public policy issues or see young people as presenting a challenge to the authority of the clan leadership.⁶

Negative social norms also serve as a barrier to the participation of women. Views of inferiority and a lack of decision-making capacity are common.⁷ These sentiments are reinforced by religious arguments that place a woman's role to be inside the home, that women's leadership undermines their submission to their husbands, and that calls for increased representation of women in governance structures are a reflection of imposed western culture.⁸ These negative social norms are particularly harmful toward young who are often excluded from receiving a proper education.

In response to these challenges to inclusive governance, the EVC program in Somalia focused its efforts on engaging in strategic advocacy with power holders, capacity building for civil society organizations (CSO) that advocate on behalf of women and youth (who are politically marginalized), and mobilization of relevant stakeholders to implement changes to bring about inclusive governance. CARE's strategy in Somalia was to facilitate and strengthen the capacities of their first and second tier⁹ CSO implementing partners. First tier implementing partners (WARDI and MUDAN) worked directly with CARE to plan and coordinate the EVC program locally. CARE and WARDI worked directly with second tier CSOs to strengthen their capacity to lobby and advocate to influence policies and practices surrounding accountability of powerholders. More specifically, the goals of these efforts in Somalia was to 1) gain approval and implementation of the Youth policy in Puntland and South-West State and 2) to increase Youth participation in the 2020 general election.

INTRODUCTION OF THE EVALUATION

In March of 2019, CARE Somalia contracted Consilient with performing data collection and analysis for the final evaluation of the EVC program in Somalia. Consilient worked closely with CARE Somalia, CARE Netherlands, and Global Evaluation team hired by CARE to oversee the individual country evaluations. The audience for this report includes NGOs and government development agencies, researcher, consultants, or those in the development industry interested in inclusive governance, or anyone interested in development, governance, and community perceptions and attitudes in Somalia.

⁴ CARE. 2016. Norms and Practices of Public Authorities in Fragile Contexts.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Phillips, J. Whipkey, K. Noble, S. (2019). Enhancing Inclusive Governance in Fragile & (Post) Conflict-Affected Settings An exploration of social norms related practices affecting public authorities, CARE Nederland.

⁸ Ibid

⁹ First tier CSOs are formalized structures subcontracted by the CARE country office. They have a clear mandate and budget to implement activities and are the main beneficiaries of the training and capacity building initiatives. Second tier CSOs are formalized structures that do not have an EVC partnership agreement. They still benefit from capacity building activities and joint initiatives.

Structure of the Report

The report has 7 major sections including the Executive Summary, Introduction, Methodology, Evaluation Findings, Conclusion, Recommendations, and Annexes. The introduction provides a brief overview of the relevant situation in Somalia and an introduction to the EVC program in Somalia.

In the methodology section, the evaluation goals, approach, evaluation and analytical frameworks, and evaluation limitations are presented.

The evaluation findings are organized by the OECD-DAC criteria and will cover Effectiveness, Impact, Sustainability, Relevance, and Sustainability. In each of these subsections, the relevant data is presented and interpreted in light of the evaluation questions and expected outcomes.

The Conclusion section summarizes the key results of the analysis in terms of each of the domains of change identified by the EVC program in Somalia.

The recommendations section provides our key recommendations for future projects of this kind based on the findings of our evaluation.

Finally, the Annexes section includes key documents that can be used to supplement the findings presented within the evaluation.

METHODOLOGY

GOALS OF THE EVALUATION

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the progress towards the EVC project goals with respect to effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability, and impact of the programming efforts in Somalia as well as provide key lessons learned and actionable recommendations on the design and implementation of the inclusive governance program in Somalia. This evaluation will cover the entirety of the EVC program from 1 January 2016 to September 2020. In addition to evaluating the progress made in Somalia, this report will contribute to the Global Evaluation Report of the EVC program where it will help to evaluate progress of the overall project.

The table below summarizes the specific questions the EVC country reports seeks to address. These questions were then adapted to the specific country-context. For a more complete description of the research questions addressed in this report, see the ToR and evaluation framework attached in annexes 2-4.

Table 1: Research questions addressed in the EVC Somalia Evaluation

Research Questions to be Addressed				
Effectiveness	Efficiency	Relevance	Sustainability	Impact
<p>To what extent are women and youth more aware of their rights?</p> <p>Which capacities or what expertise has been developed among community/local advocacy groups for performing political roles?</p>	<p>What have been the most and least effective interventions?</p>	<p>Which changes in the external context of lessons in its implementation have impacted the</p>	<p>What is being done to ensure the sustainability of program results?</p>	<p>What has happened as a result of the EVC program in Somalia?</p>

		relevance of the ToC? How?		
<p>To what extent are women and youth engaging in advocacy?</p> <p>What types of advocacy initiatives were carried out by community/local advocacy groups?</p>	<p>Which interventions could be made more efficient (fewer resources) without reducing their effectiveness?</p>	<p>Which adjustments should be made in the next phase of the program?</p>	<p>Are these efforts likely to influence sustainability of the program?</p>	<p>To what extent has the programme resulted in unintended positive and negative changes?</p>
<p>To which outcomes have these advocacy initiatives led?</p> <p>To what extent have perceptions on accountability, transparency, and inclusive decision making changed?</p> <p>To what extent have norms related to social inclusion changed?</p>	<p>Which interventions could be significantly more effective with the same or marginally more resources?</p>			
<p>What are the social norms hindering women and youth participation in decision making processes?</p> <p>To what extent were capacities of first and second tier CSOs strengthened?</p> <p>Which capacities or what expertise has been developed among CSOs?</p> <p>To what extent are first and second tier CSOs carrying out advocacy initiatives? What type of initiatives are they carrying out?</p> <p>To what outcomes have these initiatives led?</p> <p>To what extent have CSOs improved their legitimacy to lobby and advocate for the claims of women and or youth?</p> <p>To what extent were the capacities of public authorities and powerholders strengthened?</p> <p>To what extent are public authorities and powerholders responsive to the needs and rights of women and youth?</p> <p>To what extent has accountability and transparency of public authorities and powerholders increased?</p> <p>To What extent have 1st and 2nd tier CSOs succeeded in creating spaces for dialogue? What types of spaces did they create?</p> <p>To what extent were laws and policies improved and how did CSOs contribute to those changes?</p> <p>To what extent are decision making processes more inclusive of women and/or youth?</p> <p>What were the major factors or non-factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?</p>				

Are the key assumptions underlying the ToC still valid?				
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EVALUATION APPROACH

This evaluation adopted the use of mixed methods, gathering both quantitative surveys as well as qualitative interviews. Additionally, this evaluation relied heavily on project documents provided by CARE Somalia related to the project including: Monitoring reports, harvested outcomes, context analyses, Basic Efficiency Resource calculations, baseline and midline evaluations, CARE internal project reports, and other documents related to and generated throughout the project.

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Below is a summary of the data collection methods used and the stakeholders engaged. The full evaluation framework can be found in annex 2. Given the health and safety concerns surrounding the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, all data collection methods were done remotely over the telephone.

Quantitative perceptions surveys were administered to 40 individuals in each of the five project locations chosen to represent the EVC program in Somalia including: Bossaso, Garowe, Galkacyo, Baidoa, and Afgoye (200 surveys in total). These surveys collected data on how program beneficiary attitudes and perceptions regarding inclusive governance have changed over time. In each location, the sample consisted of 10 female youth, 10 male youth, 10 adult males, and 10 adult females.

Since in-person focus group discussions (FGDs) were not possible during the evaluation, an FGD replacement module was developed. At the end of the quantitative perceptions survey, participants were asked three or four open-response questions randomly chosen from a question pool. Rather than being able to conduct in-depth discussions with a small group of beneficiaries to ask about the program, we hoped that asking a larger pool a smaller sub-set of the same questions would yield similar results.

Finally, KIIs with local and traditional leaders in each of the project locations, representatives from First and Second tier CSOs, representatives from other partner organizations associated with the project, and representatives from CARE Netherlands and with CARE Somalia were conducted. The KIIs also included an outcome verification module where outcomes where respondents were asked questions to try and validate outcomes that they would most likely be in a position to verify or add details to.

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Once the data was collected, all quantitative data was cleaned, recoded, and analysed using STATA Statistical. Qualitative data was recorded, transcribed, and coded according to respondent type, location and the associated project indicator/research question. During desk review, key information and quotes identified were recorded and coded according to the year/quarter it took place, the people involved, and the project research question associated with the information as well as the source it was taken from.

EVALUATION CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

The primary challenge to this evaluation is the ongoing Covid-19 Pandemic. Due to health and safety concerns, researchers were not able to go to the field and collect data face-to-face. As a result, the qualitative information gathered was not as rich and detailed as it generally would be during a face to face interview. By obtaining qualitative responses during a one on one phone interview, we missed out on some of the details that tend to emerge

spontaneously when groups are together talking and building off of one another's answers. We found that conducting KIIs over the telephone yielded results similar to those we would typically obtain from in person interviews, we noticed that participants in the perceptions survey were a bit less patient with answering open-ended questions and as result, some of the qualitative responses were as detailed as they might have been.

EVALUATION FINDINGS

EFFECTIVENESS

Effectiveness of the EVC program is measured as the extent to which the EVC program objectives were achieved and will examine the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of those objectives and if the underlying assumptions of the ToC are still valid. The subsections below relate to the effectiveness of the EVC programming under each of the four domains.

Domain 1: Empowering members of excluded groups, in particular women and youth.

Outcome 1.1: Social norms are more conducive towards participation of excluded groups in society

One of the key obstacles to participation of youth and women in political processes in Somalia are social norms that act as barriers to participation, low community knowledge about their rights and responsibilities and ways to participate in government, and negative perceptions of the ability or legitimacy of women or youth to participate in governance. Under outcome 1.1, the EVC Somalia program sought to change perceptions regarding inclusive decision making among communities, power holders, and community organizations. While most of the EVC program interventions focused more on capacity building of CSOs and lobbying and advocacy efforts with local and state authorities, there was some effort placed into working directly with youth and women to increase awareness of their rights and change in social norms related to inclusive governance. The EVC program worked with First Tier CSOs (MUDAN and WARDI) and with external partners (RNW media and the Hague Academy for Local Governance) to help ameliorate social norms that hinder the participation of women and youth and to increase awareness of the rights of women and youth.

In Puntland, MUDAN and CARE organized discussion forums with youth to discuss youth engagement and to discuss their rights and responsibilities. Additionally, they organized dialogue meetings between high ranking government officials, traditional leaders, and youth to discuss the role of women in participation and decision-making processes. Additionally, MUDAN broadcast videos of youth voicing their concerns and demanding the right to participate in political processes and decision making. These videos were broadcast on TV, radio, and social media sites.

In South-West State, WARDI organized youth discussion forums to discuss youth engagement and the rights and responsibilities of youth. These forums were also for youth to gather and discuss their concerns, issues they face, exclusion and social discrimination, and to make their voices heard to local power holders and authorities. Additionally, WARDI's EVC team worked with the South-West State Ministry of Youth and Sports to organize a civic and voter education campaign in Baidoa.

In order to evaluate how perceptions may have changed as a result of the EVC programming efforts to change perceptions and attitudes of youth and female participation in governance, perceptions surveys were utilized in order to document change over time at baseline, midline, and endline. Generally, support for the participation of youth and females has been high during perceptions surveys during all three evaluations.

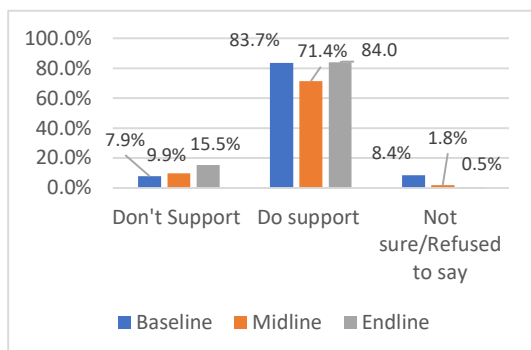


Figure 1: Youth should be involved in decision-making in this district

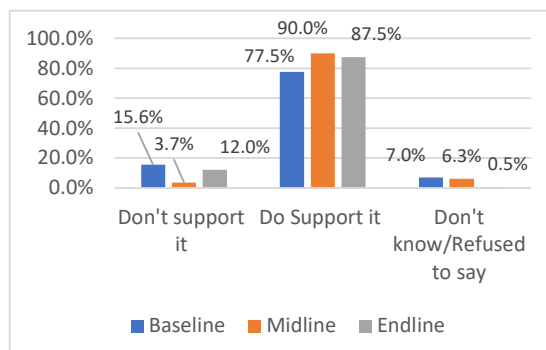


Figure 2: Young women should be involved in decision-making in this district

Respondents to the perceptions survey were asked about their views relating to who should be involved in decision making processes in their communities. 84.0% of respondents indicated that they supported the idea that youth should be involved in decision-making in their district (compared to 83.7% at the baseline). Youth participants in the perceptions survey were more likely to support their inclusion in decision making than adults (88% of youth compared to 80% of adults), and females (89%) were more likely than males (79%) to support the inclusion of youth in decision making processes.

Support for young women to be involved in decision-making increased over the course of the EVC program. At baseline, 77.5% of respondents indicated support for young women to be involved in decision-making processes at the district-level. By endline, support for participation among women had increased by 10%. Males (18%) were more likely to not support the participation of young women compared to females (6%) and this result did not vary much among youth surveyed (89%) and adults surveyed (86%).

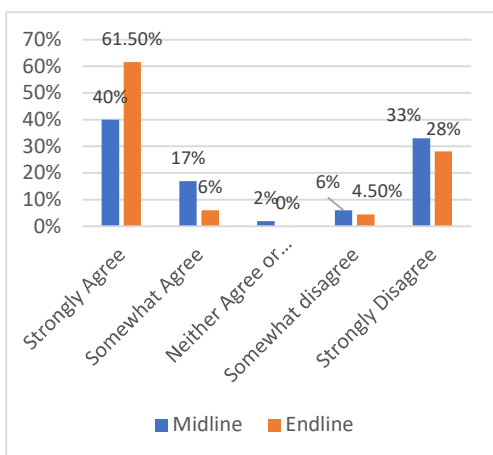


Figure 3: There is no difference between young men and young women

The largest observed change in perceptions between midline and endline (this question was not asked at baseline) was in how respondents viewed differences between men and women. At midline, only 40% of respondents felt that there are no differences between men and women. However, by the endline, 61.5% of respondents strongly agreed with that notion.

While we do not have comparable data to draw inferences about how the EVC program may have changed these perceptions, there are other indications that the general attitude among participants in the perceptions survey are in favor of participation of youth and women in local governance. Overall, 67% of respondents felt that they can contribute to law making in their state and among female participants (70%) and youth participants (73%),

this attitude was even greater. Although less common among youth (83%) than adults (94%), most participants felt that they had the right to be consulted on decision making in their district.

Despite the generally positive attitude toward the participation of youth and women in governance in the perception survey, qualitative

interviews suggested that many of the participants were not sufficiently aware of their rights or that the clan system prevents them from realizing those rights. In the open-ended portion of the perceptions survey, respondents were asked questions about their rights guaranteed by their constitution in their state, how they could find out more about their rights, and if there are practices in place that interfere with those rights. Additionally, respondents were asked about barriers to women and youth being included in decision making processes.

Respondents generally indicated that local decision making was primarily limited to clan elders/traditional leaders and as a result, women and youth participated in local decision making mostly indirectly through their local elders¹⁰. Respondents often indicated that they felt that women and youth should be consulted more proactively.

"No, because there are elders who solves everything, and we have no role for anything. Barriers are clannism: most of the clans trust traditional elders. Elders and parliament members should advocate youth/women be included in decision making and engaging governance." Female Youth, Bossaso

"No. I don't feel they're included. Barriers are men don't believe that women can be included in decision making. They think only men can do that. If government could make a policy that is allowing women to participate in decision-making, then they wouldn't face any problem from men and they could easily participate any decision-making process. — Adult Woman, Garowe

" There is a clan system which is preventing the youth/ women to take part the decision-making processes. Therefore, people must abstain from this rigid system to make progress." Male Youth Garowe

Overall, perceptions towards the inclusion of women and youth in decision-making processes appears to be improving. It is likely that the changes in perceptions among community members regarding inclusion of women and youth in governance is due to a variety of factors, so establishing the magnitude of the contribution of the EVC program toward this outcome is difficult. However, the various offline and online information raising campaigns certainly supported this outcome. While parsing the impact of the EVC program's effect on general attitudes toward inclusive governance of the general population is difficult, in the following section ties between the EVC program and changes in the perceptions of the role of youth and women in formal governance structures and CSOs will be more clearly demonstrated.

Outcome 1.2: Members of excluded groups are strengthened to articulate and act upon their needs and aspirations and engage in processes for social change

One of the major thrusts of the EVC program in Somalia was to strengthen the capacity of CSOs. By working through CSOs and strengthening their capacities, the EVC program sought to amplify and empower members of excluded groups to participate in and influence governance. Capacity strengthening activities included several training workshops throughout the course of the project, including training workshops aimed at training both first tier CSOs (WARDI and MUDAN) as well as 23 second tier CSOs in Puntland and South West State on building their organizational skills, constituency building, leadership, negotiation, peace building, advocacy, policy influence, and participatory budgeting.

The effectiveness of the EVC program at reaching outcome 2.1 come from several sources. Primarily, KIIs with members of the CSOs indicated that they found the trainings to be very helpful. Not only did they feel that their skills and capacities increased, but respondents indicated that as a result of their training they were able to implement programming and collaborate with other CSOs in ways that they were unable to before.

"Our organization has a better understanding of policy orientation, policy creation, policy initiation, policy implementation and advocacy of policies). We have a better understanding of advocacy strategies and organizational development". Representative, WARDI

¹⁰ It was common for respondents to say that they felt women and youth were included in decision making, but upon deeper probing or follow-up questions voice a concern that all decision making was left to elders/clans and that women and youth were not consulted directly.

"Changes in our capacity are due to the work done on this project, the skills gained from this project, the guidance and technical support provided by this project and the four long years involved in this project. This project has greatly contributed to my ability to better understand women and youth what they need and to be able to better represent them in politics. There is a big difference between my abilities today and four years ago". – Representative WARDI

Additionally, contributions to this outcome can be seen from the activities that CSOs have been able to implement as a result of the capacity building interventions received from CARE. For example, CARE worked closely with MUDAN to increase their presence on social media and to develop communication regulatory policies for managing their web presence. As a result of this training, MUDAN has created an online newsletter called Midnio. The name was chosen as a result of online surveys created and hosted by MUDAN and its creation and maintenance were a result of the increased digital capacities that came from CARE's intervention. Additional training on persuasive story telling through CARE and the Radio Nederland Training Centre (RNTC) led to the development of digital media campaigns for planning and developing CSO youth engagement strategies. As a result of this training, MUDAN was able to record a series of short videos capturing youth in action for lobbying and advocacy on their behalf. These videos were broadcast on TV, radio, and social media sites from July-August 2018.

Outcome 1.3 Members of excluded groups have access to information and an increased awareness of their civil rights and responsibilities

In addition to their efforts to change perceptions of the role of women and youth in governance processes, the EVC program also included some activities aimed at raising the awareness among youth and women about their rights and responsibilities. In Puntland, MUDAN and CARE organized discussion forums with youth to discuss youth engagement and to discuss their rights and responsibilities. Online and offline dialogue meeting also took place in Garowe between high ranking government officials, young people, and traditional leaders to discuss the role of women in decision-making processes. In South-West State, WARDI organized youth discussion forums about youth engagement and to discuss their rights and responsibilities and worked closely with CARE and the Ministry of Youth and Sports to organize civic voter education campaigns in Baidoa.

While we did not have comparable data from the baseline or midline to compare to, respondents to the perceptions survey were asked about their right to be consulted in district-level decision making and state level law making. Overall, 93.5% of respondents identified that they had the right to be consulted in district-level decision making and 91% of respondents indicated that they had the right be consulted on laws in their state.¹¹

Respondents to the perceptions survey were asked open ended questions about their guaranteed rights, how they could know more about their rights, and if government authorities had ever violated their rights. Generally, respondents indicated that they were not aware of their rights or had very general answers (for example one respondent in Garowe indicated that "I am guaranteed to have peace and stability"). When asked about how they can know about their rights, most respondents indicated that they should ask their clan leaders or district representatives.

Outcome 1.4 Members of excluded groups actively exercise their agency

One of the major focus areas of the EVC program in Somalia was to increase the opportunities and capacities of young people and women to lobby and advocate for their interests. This outcome was primarily achieved by creating opportunities for youth and women to engage with powerholders directly or indirectly (through participation in CSOs) and to engage with one another via social media campaigns.

¹¹ These results did not differ when disaggregated by sex or location.

In the 3rd quarter of 2016, MUDAN and WARDI held consultation forums between clan elders youth, and women in order to help them to have their voices heard regarding the national election system and the lack of opportunities for youth and women to directly participate in that system. CARE worked with WARDI to organize youth consultation meetings prior to the consultation forums with clan elders. These youth consultation meetings helped to organize and build consensus among the youth participating in the forum and to develop a shared set of themes and concerns that could be shared during their forum with the clan elders and to increase their ability to advocate for their interests.

During the first quarter of 2017, WARDI, MUDAN, and the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission organized a series of three discussion forums in Afgoye, Garowe, and Bossaso. These forums included youth representatives from different educational institutions in each district and sought to build their knowledge and understanding of the election and voting processes and to support their participation in the local and district elections.

MUDAN also implement a formal dialogue event between young men and women and the Ministry of Labour, Youth, and Sports to develop an implementation framework for the Puntland Youth policy. The development of this youth policy is one of the most important direct changes that happened under outcome 1.4 as youth and women were able to directly lobby for amendments that formally considered the specific needs of female youth (the original youth policy in Puntland did not include any language related to the specific needs of female youth).

In the first quarter of 2018, MUDAN and WARDI established peer-to-peer groups in Garowe, Afgoye, Baidoa, and Bossaso and conducted a four day workshop to train participants in knowledge on civic rights and responsibilities, planning civic education campaigns, advocacy and campaigning strategies, and negotiation tactics that could be used to engage with powerholders. in each of their home districts. During 2018, MUDAN organized four awareness raising events in Puntland on youth rights and responsibilities and to encourage involvement in advocacy and lobbying campaigns in advance of the Puntland Parliamentary elections. These awareness raising campaigns reached university students and IDPs in Garowe and Galkacyo.

During the first quarter of 2019, PUNSAA organized consultation meetings between students from local universities, female activists from women's organizations based in Garowe, the Puntland Ministry of Women and Family Affairs, the Puntland Attorney General, and other powerholders to discuss concerns about increased instances of rape in Puntland and possible solutions and pathways to justice. During the second quarter of 2019, MUDAN held an offline dialogue meeting in Garowe with influential panellists from the Puntland Government and female youth. Youth in attendance were able to talk with the panellists and to lobby them for their support in increasing opportunities for women to participate in politics and decision making. Online media campaigns were also conducted in coordination with

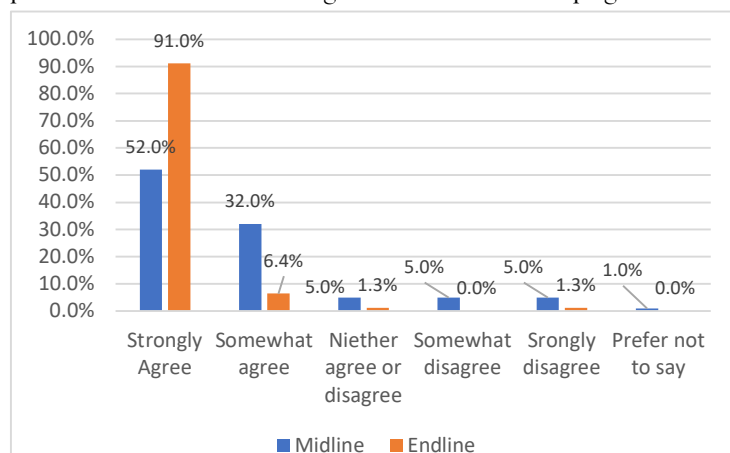


Figure 4: As a member of a youth organization, I am able to make my voice heard if I disagree with an authority's action

MUDAN, CARE, and activist social media accounts in order to generate conversations about women's political participation and their role in decision-making processes. Approximately 200,000 people viewed posts related to these campaigns between Facebook and twitter and generated discussions that expanded on the discussions taking place in the offline dialogue meeting. Meanwhile, in Afgoye and Baidoa, WARDI organized two talk show events where male and

female youth discussed youth rights to participate in political processes, challenges they face, and the support needed from powerholders.

As a result of these activities, CARE was able to identify some key outcomes that highlight the program's contributions to increasing agency amount youth and women in Somalia. In December 2018, female and male youth in Puntland campaigned in large numbers to advocate for their participation in parliamentary elections. During those elections, 28 male youths were elected (out of 66 total elected representatives). Meanwhile in South-West State (Afgoye and Walanweyn), local youth developed their own youth awareness-raising campaign on rights and responsibilities.

While the above activities highlight the number of ways that youth and women were able to actively exercise their agency (often through the support of the CSOs) evidence from the perceptions surveys also show that through their work with CSOs, the EVC Somalia program helped to increase the ability of members of excluded groups to actively exercise their agency.

At the midline, 49% of respondents who participated in CSO activities reported that they strongly agreed that they were able to participate in political decision-making because they were members of a youth organization. However, by endline that number had increased to 69%. A similar increase was found among respondents when asked to respond to the prompt "As a member of a youth organization, I am able to make my voice heard if I disagree with an authority's action" as only 52% of respondents strongly agreed with that statement at midline compared to 91.0% at endline.

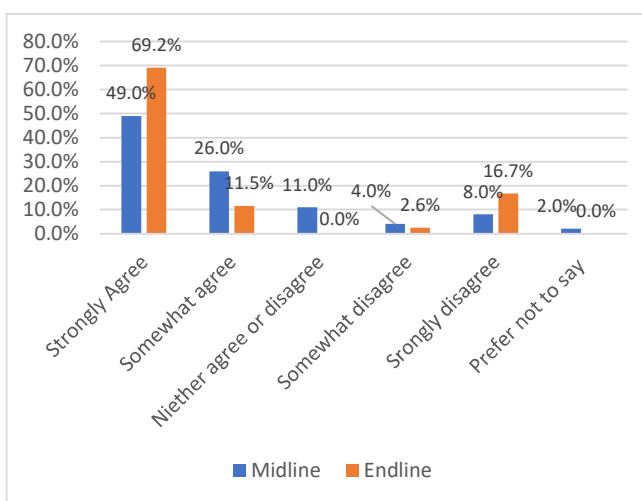


Figure 5: I have been able to participate in political decision-making because I am a member of a youth organization

Although we do not have baseline or midline data to compare to, additional questions from the perceptions survey suggest that youth who participate in CSOs feel that their ability to lobby and advocate has improved. 82.1% (n=122) of CSO participants included in the perceptions survey "strongly agree" that they are better able to advocate on behalf of youth in their district as a result of their participation with CSOs in the last five years. Additionally, 70.54% (n=112) indicated that they "strongly agree" that as a result of their participation in CSO activities, they have taken action to advocate on behalf of youth in my district.

KIIs with local council representatives and traditional leaders indicate that they have seen more engagement with regards to advocacy and lobbying from youth and women. While much of the change they have observed throughout the course of the EVC program relates to increased representation of women and youth in formal government positions (detailed in the next section), they also indicated that they are coming into contact with the voices of youth and women more frequently through social media activity and through their engagement through forums and discussions organized by CSOs.

"There are social organizations like youth groups and women association group that advocate for the youth and women to engage the politics, it is through their advocacy that enabled for both youth and women to participate in politics, for example, the current ministers for the state are mostly youth and was as a result of organising social organizations. any workshop about youth political engagements held the youth and women to engage in politics as a political development. what caused the changes for youth and women to participate the politics was about their knowledge of having qualified and interest that encouraged them to participate the politics and as well as the ECV project that helped them raise their needs in political participation through community sessions" – Traditional Leader, Baidoa

The youth interviewed expressed a variety of ways in which they engage in lobbying and advocacy efforts in their districts. Voicing their concerns over social media platforms was the most often cited example among young boys and girls. However, youth also expressed a comfort and willingness to engaging directly with their local representatives. While they expressed a fair amount of scepticism about how useful voicing their concerns to local powerholders would be, there was a general sense that they had the tools they needed to voice their concerns to local authorities. While social norms do appear to be changing, the expressed scepticism is likely a result of persistent attitudes that youth lack the experience and education necessary to have a significant role in decision-making processes. However, those participants who discussed their involvement with CSOs or other local organizations seemed to be more optimistic about their ability to effect change or expressed an attitude that elders and other powerholders may be becoming more inclusive of women and youth in decision-making. Individuals who are involved in CSOs appear to have a greater sense of confidence and empowerment when advocating on their own behalf within the context of CSO than they do on their own.

"Here are many awareness campaigns were launched to support women and youth, as a result of that their participation advocacy and engagement in governance has increased. That awareness made it easier for them to get involved in politics and regional activities. However, In the past, Elders do not want women and young people to be politically active or they do prioritize men, so this awareness has changed many things". Youth, Galkacyo

"There are many ways you can voice your concerns. You can meet and tell government officials, you can post it in social media. But easiest way is there is parliament member representing your district who you can voice all your concerns and needs. Surely he will share with them. You can see it if they address my concerns or not. I have confident that 80% of my concerns will be addressed and other 20% they might not". Youth, Garowe

Domain 1 Summary

Under domain one of the Theory of Change, the EVC set out to ensure that members of excluded groups are actively influencing decisions that affect their lives by 1) encouraging social norms that are more conducive towards participation of excluded groups in society, 2) ensuring that members of excluded groups are strengthened to articulate and act upon their needs and aspirations, and engage in processes for social change, 3) Increasing access to information and an increased awareness of their civil rights and responsibilities, and 4) helping members of excluded groups to actively exercise their agency.

While there was variation in the success of the EVC program in impacting each of the four outcomes, there is evidence that the program had a positive impact on the overall objective under domain one. Youth and women have been empowered to influence decisions that affect their lives through increased opportunities to coordinate and then engage with powerholders and ensure that their voices are heard. Through increased capacities of CSOs to develop and maintain a digital presence, women and youth have been able to engage with one another online about issues of equal participation and inclusive governance and learn more about how their peers have been engaging in political processes. Offline opportunities to engage with one another and with local and state level powerholders have led to opportunities for women and youth to learn more about their rights and to lobby and advocate on their own behalf to effect positive changes. Most significantly, these efforts resulted in the development of a revised youth policy in Puntland that protects the interest of women in ways that it had not before.

While it is hard to measure the magnitude of the effect of the EVC program on changing perceptions and increasing awareness of rights and responsibilities of marginalized groups, there had been a general trend toward a shift in perceptions among youth in women in Somalia. This is particularly evident among those that participate in CSO activities. While more details about how the EVC program has impacted the capacities of CSO will be discussed further in the next section relating to domain 2, it is worth noting here that the impact the EVC program had on CSOs is directly related to changing perceptions and empowering members of excluded groups to actively influence decisions that affect their lives.

Domain 2: Strengthening the advocacy role of civil society organizations from the perspective of influencing policies and practices and holding power holders to account

Outcome 2.1: CSOs are strengthened to operate effectively and advocate for inclusive governance

The EVC program in Somalia primarily operated through CSOs and that most of the programs implemented and their effectiveness was largely a function of the capabilities of the CSOs. As a result, the EVC program invested heavily in building the capacities of CSOs.

In the first quarter of 2016, CARE Somalia and CARE Nederland hosted a kick-off workshop for members of WARDI and MUDAN to provide preliminary training including a Strategic Advocacy Workshop, Advocacy Capacity Assessment Training, context analysis, advocacy planning cycle, theory of change development, stakeholder analysis, core message development, assumption analysis, and produced advocacy capacity development plans. Additionally, training for 1st tier CSO partners, MUDAN and WARDI, was conducted including organizational skills, constituency building, leadership, negotiation, peacebuilding, advocacy, policy influence, and participatory budget training. An additional training workshop was organized by WARDI where 46 CSO representatives from the Lower Shabelle and Bay regions were trained on peacebuilding, dialogue, and communication skills. At the end of 2016, CARE planned a 5-day training on the People First Impact Method (P-FIM).² Representatives from MUDAN, WARDI, and the Bay Youth Council attended the training and applied the methods they learned there in the discussion forums they later organized.

CARE also conducted a two-day training for representatives from 23 second tier CSOs subsumed within the Puntland Youth Association network (PAYAN), MUDAN, and WARDI. These training focused on organizational skills, constituency building, leadership, negotiation, peace building, advocacy, policy influence, and participatory budgeting.

In 2016, CARE and their local partners selected 10 Trainer of Trainers (ToT) from the program beneficiaries and local partners. These ToT took part in an inclusive governance program run by the Hague Academy for Local Governance. These ToTs were drawn from CARE staff and local partner organizations. In addition to helping facilitate trainings pertaining to the EVC program, these ToTs would help to provide continued and expand capacity to their associated organizations.

In 2017, MUDAN in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Youth, and Sports (MoLYS) conducted a three-day training for CSOs and focused on strengthening organizational knowledge on managerial skills, advocacy, and civic education

These capacity building initiatives were some of the most successful of the EVC program in Somalia. 93.75% (n=102) of the participants in the perceptions survey indicated that the training they received

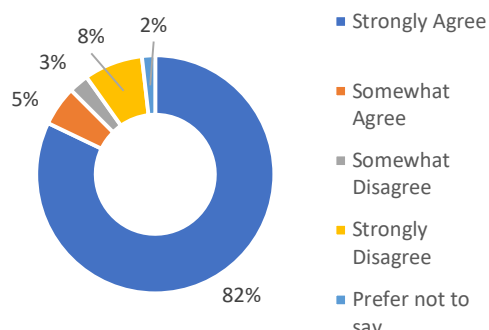


Figure 6: As a result of my participation in CSO activities, I feel I am better able to advocate on behalf of youth in my district

has changed their knowledge or skillset (there was little variation among project locations). Respondents also indicated that they are better able to advocate on behalf of youth in their district. 82.0% of respondents who participated in CSO activities “strongly agreed” that their ability to advocate had improved. While these results do not differ meaningfully from the results to the same question during the midline, the fact that CSO participants feel a sustained improvement in their capacities speaks to the efficacy of the EVC training programs.

As a result of the training activities, representatives from CSO leadership indicated that they gained a variety of valuable skills and capacities. These include capacities related to organizational goals (training on peace building, advocacy, inclusive governance, and how to effectively interact with powerholders) and organizational capacities (increased digital fluency, strategies for recruitment, participatory budgeting). Respondents to the perceptions survey who were also active members of CSOs reported that as a result of their participation in CSO activities and training, they are better able to advocate on behalf of youth in their district. Furthermore, KIIs with CSO leadership (1st and 2nd tier CSOs) showed that they felt that their capacities were greatly strengthened as a result of the training they received. They reported having a better understanding of the challenges facing women and youth in their districts, how to better engage powerholders to effect change, and feel that they are able to implement activities that they were previously unable to implement.

When you look at the power of the WARDI organization, it has been changed and given a lot of power by this project EVC project. This project has opened the eyes of our organization which today continues to campaign for the inclusion of women and youth in politics. Even if the project is completed, our organization is still committed to continuing this campaign. EVC opened our eyes. So, our capacity was greatly expanded during this project EVC. These changes in our capacity are due to the work done on this project, the skills gained from this project, the guidance and technical support provided by this project and the four long years involved in this project. This project has greatly contributed to my ability to better understand women and youth what they need and to be able to better represent them in politics. There is a big difference between my abilities today and four years ago".

Representative, WARDI

While the CSO representatives we interviewed attested to a general sense of increased capacities to advocate for inclusive governance, direct examples of skills gained. As mentioned under outcome 1.2, MUDAN was able to launch their own digital newsletter and develop digital media campaigns using the persuasive storytelling methodology as a part of their youth engagement strategy. This outcome is a direct result of training activities with CARE and the Radio Nederland Training Center. Furthermore, the outcomes and activities of CSOs in following subsections will attest to the increased capacities of CSO to carry out advocacy initiatives and lobby and advocate on behalf of women and youth.

Outcome 2.2: CSOs are representative of and accountable to excluded groups

Throughout the duration of the EVC project, 1st and 2nd tier CSOs were able to carry out a variety of advocacy initiatives that represented the interests of the excluded groups they represent. The examples below detail the activities that led to the most significant outcomes, but it should be noted here that many more forums, training sessions, meetings, and campaigns were conducted by the 1st and 2nd tier CSOs than the ones detailed below.

In 2016, MUDAN and WARDI held consultation forums between clan elders, youth, and women in order to ensure that youth and women were able to have their voices heard regarding their desire to participate in and influence the national election system. WARDI was able to organize consultation meetings among the participating youth prior to the forums to help them develop a shared set of themes and concerns that could be shared during the forums in order to increase the effectiveness of their message.

In 2016, MUDAN engaged the Puntland Development Research Center (PDRC) to help put together a symposium between youth and high-level clan elders to discuss the concerns of Youth in Puntland. Similarly, WARDI was able to hold a similar event in Baidoa which brought together youth and elders to discuss the importance of including youth in the decision-making process. This represented the first time that elders had a formal meeting with youth in Baidoa and as a result of this meeting the elders publicly endorsed the legitimacy of youth participation on primetime television.

In 2017, MUDAN implemented formal dialogue events between young men and women and the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports to develop an implementation framework for the Puntland Youth policy and supported the participants in their successful bid to include a section dedicated to the rights and needs of female youth. Similarly, WARDI mobilized the Youth Alliance CSOs and government stakeholders to discuss the need for a youth policy in South West State and engaged youth in Baidoa to participate in a consultation process to share their thoughts and concerns.

In 2017, CARE and WARDI engaged Somali poets to compose and disseminate poetry on youth issues, accountability, and transparency and the poems were read over public radio.

In 2018, WARDI organized meetings between 2nd tier CSOs, youth, community leaders, media, and the Independent Constitutional Review & Implementation Committee (IRCRIC) in Puntland and in South West State, they organized meetings with youth and members of the federal and local government to discuss their views on the Somali Constitution.

The CSOs were engaged in numerous lobbying and advocacy initiatives throughout the duration of the EVC project and those that are not listed in the section are listed throughout the report. The examples above are meant to show the breadth of activities that are being conducted and that CSOs are actively carrying out advocacy initiatives that represent the interests of youth and women and that are having a meaningful impact.

Outcome 2.3: CSOs effectively collaborate in civil society networks or structures to advocate on common agendas

One of the major achievements of the EVC program was to strengthen the ability of CSOs to collaborate among each other and to provide a more united front on their advocacy objectives.

In 2016, CARE organized meeting with implementing partners and associate partners to strengthen coordination between organizations within the network. As a result of these meetings, MUDAN and PAYAN formed a partnership (with MUDAN serving as the lead and mentor organization for PAYAN). This partnership led to a membership drive to mobilize youth to join organizations within the umbrella and to incorporate non-member organizations into PAYAN. KIIs with members of PAYAN and WARDI expressed that this partnership is important step towards better coordination among the different CSOs and in ensuring that CSOs are aware of each other's activities so that a greater degree of complementarity and solidarity can be achieved.

In 2019, WARDI organized two consultative meetings for youth stakeholders to discuss the establishment of the South-West State's Youth Umbrella. This meeting was attended by youth leaders from all regions of South West State representing ten youth networks. As a result of these meetings, the South West State Network (ISWANET) was formed. This network is comprised of youth networks in South-West State and will serve as the lobbying body for the youth agenda at the state level. In Puntland, CARE organized a five-day training for representatives from 14 civil society organizations representing women and youth in Puntland and South West State. This training was aimed at developing advocacy priorities and to develop plans for strategies for implementation. KIIs with members of WARDI indicated that prior to the formation of ISWANET, the youth CSOs did not communicate or coordinate on their strategies and were largely unaware of each other's activities. Also, many of the umbrella organizations are quite small and have a limited ability and power to effectively advocate. By joining under a single umbrella with a shared set of advocacy priorities, ISWANET should be better positioned to advocate than the individual members would have been able to otherwise.

Outcome 2.4 The legal and policy environment allows civil society organizations to play their advocacy role

In order for CSOs to be effective in playing out their advocacy role, the EVC program also sought to help CSOs have improved legitimacy and to lobby and advocate for the excluded groups they represent.

In South West State, CARE and WARDI trained second tier CSOs on laws and law-making procedures, advocacy and lobbying strategies. As a part of this activity, CARE facilitated direct consultations between the MoLYs in South West State, WARDI, and other second tier CSOs. As a result of these capacity building and lobbying efforts, the CSO Act was drafted granting CSOs a formal avenue for participating in political processes and gaining a higher degree of legitimacy and standing in South West State.

Additionally, as a result of direct lobbying efforts between PUNSAA, MUDAN, and other CSO actors, the speaker of the House of the Puntland House of Representatives signed a memorandum of understanding with PUNSA that granted CSOs access to legislative and budgetary Parliamentary discussion held by the house of representatives.

As a result of these two outcomes, the EVC program has helped to increase the standing and legitimacy of CSOs in Puntland and South West state and helped to ensure that the legal environment is such that CSOs are granted access to powerholders and decision making processes that will help them to be able to carry out their advocacy role.

Domain 2 Summary

Under domain two of the Theory of Change, the EVC program set out to ensure that civil society organizations are effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups and are holding public authorities and other power holders to account by: 1) Strengthening CSOs to operate effectively and advocate for inclusive governance, 2) ensure that CSOs are representative of and accountable to excluded groups, 3) ensure that CSOs effectively collaborate in civil society networks or structures to advocate on common agendas, and 4) ensure that the legal and policy environment allows civil society organizations to play their advocacy role.

The EVC program in Somalia contributed directly to success under each other four outcomes under domain two. Through their efforts, CSOs are have better organizational capacities and abilities to implement lobbying and advocacy initiatives that they were unable to before the start of the program and have engaged in a number of activities that have served to ensure that powerholders are listening to the voices of these excluded groups and are starting to be held accountable to them.

Through the development of CSO partnerships in Puntland and formation of the youth umbrella (ISWANET) in South West State, CSOs are now more able to coordinate and collaborate on their activities and present a stronger, more united front when advocating on behalf of youth.

Finally, the EVC program has directly contributed to changes in the legal environment through the adoption of the CSO ACT in South West State and the memorandum of understanding between PUNSAA and the Puntland House of Representatives.

Domain 3: Strengthening responsiveness of public authorities and other powerholders to the needs of people

Outcome 3.1: Public authorities and power holders are representative of and accountable to excluded groups

From the start, the EVC program in Somalia engaged public authorities at local levels (clan leaders, local council representatives) and state levels (state ministries and members of parliament) to ensure that women and youth were represented in formal power and decision-making structures.

During the initial stages of the project in 2016, CARE conducted strategic meetings with government authorities in South West State and Puntland. These meetings fostered collaboration between CARE and government authorities to increase the legitimacy of CARE and their associated implementing partners. Large scale meetings with influential elders in Puntland and South West State were also conducted. These meetings provided opportunities for local elders to engage with youth about their concerns. Also in 2016, MUDAN engaged the support of the Puntland Development Research Centre (PDRC) which is a well-established peace, democracy, and policy think tank in Puntland. MUDAN and the PDRC organized a symposium between youth and high-level clan elders. WARDI held a similar event in Baidoa, which brought together youth and elders together to discuss the issues surrounding youth for the first time. As a result of these meetings, clan elders recognized the importance of including youth in decision making processes, made commitments to make changes, and encouraged the participating youth to continue their

lobbying efforts. This served as an important first step in increasing the responsiveness of clan leaders to youth concerns as it was the first time that many of them had formally met with youth to discuss political issues. This event coincided with Somali National Youth Day and the event was broadcast during primetime television slots and emphasized the inclusion of youth voices in the upcoming elections. This event publicized power holders openly endorsing the legitimacy of youth to participate in decision making.

In 2017, CARE and WARDI engaged Somali poets to compose and disseminate poetry on accountability and transparency. Famous Somali poets in Lower Shabelle and Puntland composed poetry on youth issues, accountability, transparency, and governance and was read over public radio.

In 2018, MUDAN and WARDI organized consultative meetings to discuss the ongoing finalization process of the Somali Constitution. In Puntland, WARDI was able to bring together second tier CSOs, youth, community elders, media, and the Independent Constitutional Review & Implementation Committee (IRCIRC) and the Federal Parliament Oversight Committee (OC). In South West State, WARDI brought together youth and members of the federal government. During these meetings, members of the federal and local governments were able to engage with youth and hear their views on the Somali Constitution.

As a result of their lobbying and advocacy initiative, CARE and their CSO partners were able to contribute to increased representation of women and youth in formal governance structures. For example, in 2016, clan leaders in Baidoa committed to supporting the election of more women and youth in the Electoral College and allowed them to run for positions. As a result, 16 women were elected to parliament. Similarly, during the 2018 elections in Puntland, clan elders elected 28 youth into their 66 seat parliament. Contributions to both of these outcomes can be traced directly to the lobbying efforts by CARE and WARDI and their efforts to bring together clan leaders and youth. This increased commitment by local authorities to include women and youth into these formal positions of power were part of individual action plans put together by local authorities during their inclusive governance training with the Hauge Academy and in the signed commitments by clan leaders in Baidoa to support the election of more women and youth in the electoral college.

Additionally, in 2019, a number of youth and women were appointed to significant positions of authority. In Puntland, President Abdiweli appointed two women to the Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission, two women were promoted to directorship positions in the department of Human Resources by the deputy mayor Bossaso, and 20 youth (14 male and 6 female) were appointed members to the local council in Badhan. The main EVC contribution to these outcomes is through their training and development of action plans in Bossaso and Baidoa. Increased representation of women and youth was one of the primary courses of action that local authorities committed to in these locations and as a result of following through on those action plans women and youth were included in formal governance structures.

There was only one outcome related to an increased representation of women or youth in South-West state when the Ministry of Youth Affairs appointed a female youth as the director of the Youth Department in South West State. Direct lobbying efforts by WARDI with clan leaders and ministry officials led to this appointment.

This increased representation of youth and women in formal positions of authority is likely due to a multitude of factors that cannot be attributed to the EVC program. However, through the lobbying efforts by CARE and partner CSOs as well the training conducted by The Hague Academy (resulting in specific action plans and commitments by local authorities to support the inclusion of women and youth in formal governance structures) the EVC program was able to contribute increased representation of women and youth.

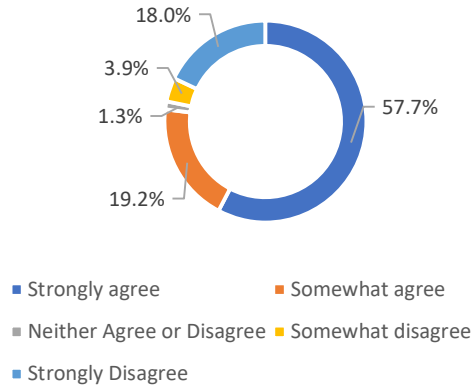


Figure 7: Public authorities are more open to listening to my voice than they were two years ago

Given the amount of interactions between CSO, youth, women, and local and state authorities, as well as media campaigns to promote inclusive governance, we expected to see changes in the perceptions of accountability and responsiveness of government officials. Community members indicated that they felt that authorities are more open to listening to their voice than they were two years ago. In all, 76.9% of respondents either agreed somewhat or agreed strongly that public authorities are more open to listening to them than they were two years prior. When looking at these results by

gender, a more interesting pattern emerges. Of the male respondents, 26.4% either strongly disagreed or somewhat disagreed that public authorities were more open to listening them than they were two years ago. However, only 12% of females surveyed disagreed with that sentiment. These results suggest that changes during the EVC program related to community members feeling that their voice heard have been more strongly felt by women.

This sentiment was also reflected in the KIIs where respondents still discussed the challenges to having their voices heard, but often talked about those issues as something that is changing, getting better, or happened in the past.

Respondents also indicated a greater understanding of the kinds of activities their local authorities were engaged in. 78.2% of respondents agreed somewhat or strongly with the statement “I am able to obtain information on what public authorities are doing in my district. Given the multitude of events that have brought together public authorities and youth and media campaigns that not only saw issues of youth and female engagement being brought to the fore, but political leaders expressing a greater concern for and commitment to inclusive governance, perceptions of government responsiveness seems to be increasing

While overall perceptions of increased responsiveness are a positive sign of the effectiveness of EVC programming, respondents were less likely to feel that government officials were more transparent about

finances. 52.6% of respondents either disagree somewhat or disagreed strongly that they were able to obtain more information about the money being spent by authorities in their district.

During qualitative interviews with youth and adults from the community, many of the respondents still indicated that there were challenges and barriers to participation for women and youth, but at times those barriers were mentioned as something that was changing or getting better. Respondents cited online and offline campaigns as the primary change they have seen, but most feel that many of the same barriers such

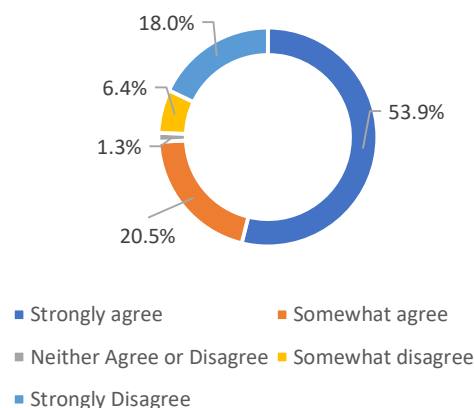


Figure 9: I am able to obtain information on what public authorities are doing in my district

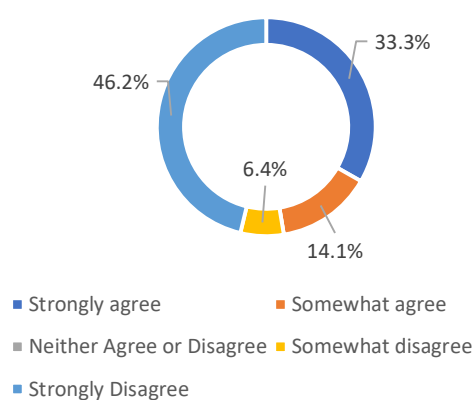


Figure 8: I am able to obtain more information about the money that authorities are spending in my district

as perceived inability among women and youth, traditional religious structures, and Given that we were not able to do traditional FGDs with these participants, instead relying on one-on-one phone interviews, we missed a chance to see how these groups may have expanded or built upon one another's answers.

"There are many awareness campaigns were launched to support women and youth, as a result of that their participation advocacy and engagement in governance has increased. That awareness made it easier for them to get involved in politics and regional activities. However, In the past, Elders do not want women and young people to be politically active or they do prioritize men, so this awareness has changed many things". Female youth, Galkacyo

As we know, every government or other power holders have both positive and negative sides. So, if we talk about the positive side, the government did a lot of good developments, such as road maintenance and they also planning elections of one man one vote. On the other hand, they don't involve the young people in politics. In the media they will say they youth are involved in the political but it's not something that clear. And if we try to talk about, we will face intimidate or jail. Male youth, Garowe

During the EVC program, the responsiveness of public authorities and other powerholders has increased in terms of women and youth being represented in formal positions of power and in terms of community perceptions of accountability to these excluded groups. While these changes are likely a result of many factors, the EVC program has helped to support these changes.

Outcome 3.2: Public authorities and other power holders are strengthened to operate effectively

CARE and the Hague Academy for Local Governance worked with local authorities to train them on inclusive governance and strengthening their capacities to be responsive and inclusive of youth. The Hague Academy conducted a Training of Trainees (ToT) program on inclusive governance. Local authority training and preparation for (rehearsals and mock presentations) were conducted in order to help prepare these trainers to interact, train, and lobby local authorities on issues of inclusive governance. The Hague Academy also conducted training directly with local authority officials in Puntland and South West State. These officials were trained on the importance of inclusive governance, to update and develop action plans, and to develop monitoring mechanisms to follow up on the action plans. These activities began in 2016, but refresher trainings were also conducted in 2018.

KIIs with local authorities who participated in the THA training indicated that they gained a better understanding of inclusive governance and seem to have gained a greater appreciation the importance of including women in political processes. These local authorities discussed that as a result of the training they received they feel they are better able to engage female and youth members of their community.

“The capacity of the authorities was strengthened through trainings about good governance conducted by The Hague and the youth were also included in the politics which increased the capacity of the public authorities. We, as traditional leaders mobilise the women and youth about government adherence and participation which covers their needs of political development, this mobilisation helped them join the politics. our information sharing between the public changed well, they share information with us in community meetings that are held at village levels and as well as we share information through the meetings and social media like radios”. – Local Authority, Afgoye

Establishing the specific ways in which public authorities and other power holders gained increased capacity proved difficult and ultimately we do not have any information to compare the skills and knowledge of the authorities who participated in the training both before and after to make strong claims under domain 3.2. When looking at the action plans developed, it appears that a majority of the plans that were followed through on related to outcome 3.1 (making commitments to include women and youth in decision-making processes) and domain 4, creating spaces for dialogue.

Outcome 3.3: The legal and policy environment reflect inclusive governance principles and mechanisms

Helping to create legal and policy environments that are inclusive is another major goal of the EVC program overall. While discussed under domain 2, it is worth pointing out again the contribution that the EVC program made to the adoption of the CSO act and the memorandum of understanding between PUNSA and the parliament in Puntland. While these policy changes serve to strengthen the legitimacy of CSOs and increase their ability to lobby and advocate on behalf of the excluded groups they represent, this outcomes also signify a positive change for the legal and policy environment that public authorities are embedded in. Both of these changes serve as a mechanism for formalizing the accountability of powerholders to CSOs and in turn means that accountability of powerholders to members of excluded groups must also increase

The ToC for the overall EVC program also lists a fourth outcome under domain 3 - Outcome 3.4: Relevant international frameworks and commitments are domesticated and implemented by public authorities and powerholders. However, this outcome was not a focus of the EVC Somalia program, and no outcomes were observed.

Domain 3 Summary

Under domain three of the Theory of Change, the EVC program set out to ensure that public authorities and other powerholders are responsive to and act upon the needs and interests of excluded groups by: 1) ensuring public authorities and power holders are representative of and accountable to excluded groups, 2) public authorities and other powerholders are strengthened to operate effectively, 3) legal and policy environments reflect inclusive governance principles, and 4) relevant international frameworks and commitments are domesticated and implemented by public authorities and powerholders.

The most significant outcomes of the EVC under domain three relate to increased representation of women and youth in local and state government positions. While we cannot attribute these positive outcomes solely to the EVC program, give the multitude of direct lobbying efforts and the training conducted by THA and local authorities that resulted in commitments to support the inclusion of youth and women governance structures, the EVC program can claim some success toward its goal of ensuring that public authorities and other power holders are more responsive to and act upon the needs and interests of excluded groups.

Domain 4: Expanding and strengthening space for dialogue and negotiations between different stakeholder groups

Outcome 4.1: Formal and informal spaces for dialogue and negotiation are expanded and strengthened

Many of the activities already discussed in domains 1-3 of this effectiveness section of the report served a dual role in creating spaces for dialogue and negotiation. Rather than restating all of the activities here, a summary of the important outcomes that have resulted from EVC activities that also fit under domain 4 are summarized below.

Spaces for dialogue and negotiation were most strengthened through the activities that contributed to the adoption of the CSO act and the memorandum of understanding between PUNSAA and the parliament in Puntland. In addition to increasing the legitimacy of CSOs and their ability to lobby and advocate, these policy changes also create a durable space to ensure that youth and women are able to engage in dialogue and make their voices heard through CSOs who are working on their behalf.

Additionally the EVC program has directly contributed to numerous forums, discussions, trainings, and other meeting spaces between youth, CSOs, and powerholders at both state and local levels and contributed the strengthening of the capacities of the CSOs to continue these efforts.

The EVC program has also created online and digital spaces for dialogue to occur and for members of marginalized groups to make their voices heard. By increasing the digital fluency of CSOs and helping them establish and expand their social media presence, the CARE EVC program had helped to create spaces for dialogue between community members, CSOs, and public authorities to exchange ideas and ensure that their voices are being heard.

Outcome 4.2: Spaces for dialogue and negotiation are accessible to and used by all actors

While creating spaces for dialogue is an important step for increasing opportunities for members of excluded groups to have their voices heard, the EVC program also sought to ensure that these spaces are accessible to and used by all actors.

Since most of the spaces for dialogue created either involve ensuring CSOs have a formal space to engage with powerholders or rely on continued engagement by CSOs to maintain the spaces that have been created, there is some risk of excluding individuals from these spaces for dialogue if they are not actively engaging with CSOs. The EVC program has helped to ameliorate this risk by increasing the capacities of individual CSOs and coordination among the CSOs (through umbrella networks and partnerships) that increase the ability of CSOs to continue significant mobilization activities after the EVC program has ended. The CSOs have also been supported to develop their digital presence such that women and youth are more easily able to engage with CSOs and understand the activities they are engaging in and to bolster their recruitment efforts (thereby increasing the number of actors who can use these spaces for dialogue).

Outcome 4.3: Inclusive agreements and commitments are reached by all actors

In addition to creating spaces for dialogue that are inclusive of all actors, the EVC program also sought to ensure that these actors also had a say in the formation of the policies. The EVC program was generally successful at bringing together authorities, CSOs, influential community members, and youth and female members of the community to engage in their lobbying and advocacy efforts. For example, rather than lobbying and advocating efforts taking place solely between CSOs and the authorities they were engaged with, CARE and their CSO partners included women and youth they represented directly in forums and meetings with CSOs and local authorities. In fact, there were few examples of project activities where the CSOs were not directly mobilizing members of the group they represented to participate in their lobbying and advocacy initiatives or consulting them before hand to identify their concerns and needs.

Domain 4 Summary

Under domain four of the Theory of Change, the EVC program set out to ensure that excluded groups, civil society organizations, public authorities and other power holders effectively interact through formal and informal spaces for dialogue and negotiation by: 1) creating formal and informal spaces for dialogue and negotiation, 2) ensuring these spaces for dialogue and negotiation are accessible to and used by all actors, and, 3) inclusive agreements and commitments are reached by all actors.

In all, the EVC program contributed directly to creating spaces for dialogue that were inclusive of a variety of actors including youth, women, 1st and 2nd tier CSOs, and local and state authorities. The experience gained by the CSOs during the EVC program in engaging the community and authorities to participate in forums, meetings, and other community events coupled with their increased ability to operate and organize suggests that there is a good chance these spaces opened during the EVC program may stay open long after the direct support of CARE has ended.

More significantly, CARE's contribution to the development of the CSO Act and the Memorandum of understanding between PUNSAA and the Puntland Parliament has helped to create a lasting policy change that ensures that CSOs and the excluded groups they represent have a space to interact directly with authorities on their policy decisions.

Analysis of the assumptions of the ToC

The final section of the effectiveness section of the report examines the assumptions of the ToC to see if those assumptions remain valid based on the results and outcomes of the evaluation. The ToC outline four domains of change, that if achieved can result in meeting this long-term objective of inclusive governance.

Domain 1- Empowered members of excluded groups

In order to achieve inclusive governance, all members of society must be empowered and actively influencing decisions that affect their lives. The assumption underpinning this domain is that most members of excluded groups (youth and women in Somalia) are affected by discriminatory social structures, a lack of awareness of their rights and responsibilities, and have limited capacities to articulate and act on their needs. Key changes under domain one of the TOC include: 1) changing social norms to be more conducive towards participation of excluded groups in society, 2) members of excluded groups are strengthened to articulate and act upon their needs and aspirations, and engage in processes for social change, 3) members of excluded groups have access to information and an increased awareness of their civil rights and responsibilities, and members of excluded groups exercise their agency. When these key changes occur, members of excluded groups will be empowered and actively influence decisions that affect their lives.

Key interventions in this domain included strengthening skill development through training, engaging influential community members, facilitating grassroots advocacy initiatives, strengthening advocacy structures, and creating awareness of rights and responsibilities.

While the effectiveness of the individual interventions varied, the assumptions under domain 1 are validated by observed changes as a result of the program. Operating under these assumptions, the CARE EVC program has improved the ability of marginalized groups to be empowered and make decisions that affect their lives. Social norms have started to shift and as such, direct participation in governance has increased and youth have been empowered to engage in advocacy through in-person and digital means, and to participate with local advocacy groups who help ensure their voices are heard.

Domain 2- Civil Society Organizations

The second domain of change outline in the ToC involves ensuring that civil society organizations are effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups and are holding public

authorities and other power holders to account. According to the ToC this can be accomplished if 1) CSOs are strengthened to operate effectively and advocate for inclusive governance, 2) CSOs are representative of and accountable to excluded groups, 3) CSOs effectively collaborate to advocate on a common agenda, and 4) the legal and policy environment allows civil society organizations to play their advocacy role. The assumptions under this domain are that CSOs will be unable to fulfil their duties if they lack the institutional capacity to do so, that accountability leads to legitimacy among excluded groups being represented, and that collaboration among civil society organizations will increase the effectiveness of advocacy attempts and expand negotiation space.

Interventions aimed at achieving these goals were institutional capacity strengthening, promoting networking and coalition building, and building international coalitions.

Following this model, the EVC program was able to make large strides toward helping CSOs influence policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups. In fact, the strongest project outcomes have been development of the Puntland Youth Policy and changes to other government and CSO policies.

Domain 3- Public Authorities and Other Powerholders

The third domain seeks to ensure that public authorities and other power holders are responsive to and act upon the needs and interests of excluded groups. It assumes that accountability interventions shift power relations in favor of excluded groups and that responsiveness increases when public authorities and other power holders have stronger capabilities as well as stronger incentives to act in these ways. Responsive public authorities can be achieved when 1) public authorities and power holders are representative of and accountable to excluded groups, 2) public authorities and other powerholders are strengthened to operate effectively, 3) the legal and policy environment reflect inclusive governance principles and mechanisms, and 4) Relevant international frameworks and commitments are domesticated and implemented by powerholders.

Key interventions under this domain include building institutional capacity and strengthening of public authorities, using social accountability tools, targeted advocacy activities, political dialogue with national governments, and action research.

Change in this domain is likely the most difficult in the Somali context as there are strong barriers against ensuring that public authorities and power holders are representative of excluded groups. During the EVC program many youth and women were just elected to positions in parliament or appointed to government positions for the first time, so achieving representative public authorities and powerholders is still a work in progress. However, the fact the EVC program influenced the representation of these powerholders to include women and youth in the first place is strong evidence that the interventions and assumptions underlying this domain are good for creating the necessary conditions for responsive public authorities.

Domain 4- Spaces for Dialogue and Negotiation

The goal under domain four is ensure that excluded groups, CSOs, public authorities, and other powerholders effectively interact through formal and informal spaces for dialogue and negotiation. The assumption is that spaces for dialogue and negotiation are effective for pushing for reform agendas or achieving political settlements. Key areas of change under this domain include 1) Formal and informal spaces for dialogue and negotiation are expanded and strengthened, 2) Space for dialogue and negotiation are accessible to and used by all actors, and 3) Inclusive agreements and commitments are reached by all actors.

The key interventions under this domain are facilitating linking and dialogue at local and national levels and engaging media.

The assumption that spaces for dialogue and negotiation are effective for pushing reforms agenda's or achieving political settlements has been supported by the available evidence. Many of the project

outcomes have resulted directly from the EVC program creating spaces for dialogue and negotiation to take place. However, it unclear that all spaces for dialogue are equalling effective and that this assumption can be refined depending on the context. In the EVC Somalia program, it is clear that formal spaces for dialogue (such as in person forums, meetings, and lobbying efforts) resulted in very fast and often drastic changes. For example, development of the Puntland youth policy, changing policies to allow youth to participate in local councils, and adoption of the CSO act in Puntland seemed to be heavily influenced by in-person meetings. While digital spaces generated lots of engagement and conversation, their impact on achieving political settlements is less clear.

IMPACT

The most impactful changes of the EVC program in Somalia have been to contribute to the formation of new laws and policies relating to the participation of youth and women in governance and the CSOs that lobby on their behalf. For example, as a result of CARE's lobbying efforts and support to their first-tier CSO partners MUDAN and WARDI, Ministries in both Puntland and South-West State have drafted, approved, and implemented Youth Policies that directly increase powerholder accountability to the needs of youth and women. CARE and their CSO partners were directly involved in organizing consultations between youth, CSOs, and relevant ministries to provide goals and direction for development of the youth policy. CARE worked directly with MUDAN and other youth -led CSOs to facilitate drafting of the youth policy, consolidating feedback from CSO constituents, and overseeing its translation before sending it the Ministry of Youth and Sports for review. CARE CSO partners then lobbied the Ministry of Youth and Sports and other key ministers during cabinet meetings. Given the direct involvement of the CARE program along each step of developing the content of the policy and working toward its implementation, this one of the outcomes that the EVC program in Somalia can make a strong claim to.

Similarly adoption of the CSO act and the CSO memorandum of understanding with the Puntland Parliament have raised the standing of CSO in state-level politics and increased their access to information about the budgetary action of powerholders and ensures lasting opportunities to lobby and advocate on behalf of the groups they represent.

Another significant impact of the program was to help get more youth and women directly elected/appointed to leadership positions in CSOs and as members, positions within state level government, and holding office in local government positions. Not only has this resulted in the direct inclusion of women and youth in governance, but due to CARE and their partner organizations training, lobbying, and mobilization efforts, they have helped to change perceptions of the role that young people can play in government.

"The EVC program has affected our capacity of participating in the politics for example Feysal who was in our organisation is now the minister of the labour and social affairs, this was due to the encouragement and behavioural change from the EVC program. advocacy, youth and women political participation, political lopping for the youth and women were the most helpful activities, a good example one of the women called Nortto became member of the SWS member of the parliament after we discussed with the elders about the share of women in the politics. to bring accountability in the politics would be helpful for building the capacity of our organization for increasing the participation of youth and women in the governance". - CSO Representative, LOYAL

While it is more difficult to measure the *specific* impacts of the capacity building and training initiatives undertaken by CARE during the EVC program, the sheer number and scope of the trainings, workshops, and consultations the CARE program conducted make it likely that they have made a large impact on the capacity and skills of the partner organizations they have worked with. Additionally, qualitative interviews with CARE partner organizations overwhelming indicate that partners feel that they are better able to advocate on behalf of the groups they represent and their capacity to undertake advocacy initiatives they were unable to in the past.

"We gained skills of leadership, good governance and how systems of government are broken down in the long with leadership. We have been trained in Garowe about youth structure, strategic planning and political participation and it has really built our capacity. we used those skills we have been trained, like our youth umbrella has no structures and well organised now we are a structured umbrella". Youth CSO Representative, LOYAL

"When you look at the power of the WARDI organization, it has been changed and given a lot of power by this project EVC project. This project has opened the eyes of our organization which today continues to campaign for the inclusion of women and youth in politics. Even if the project is completed, our organization is still committed to continuing this campaign. EVC opened our eyes. So, our capacity was greatly expanded during this project EVC".

Representative, MUDAN

Youth and women have also been directly impacted by the awareness raising campaigns and the many opportunities the program provided for being able to voice their ideas with CSOs and powerholders. Youth are more likely to now run for political office and an increased sense of belonging in the decision-making processes. By creating spaces for youth, the CARE EVC program has been able to empower youth and young women in Somalia to be active participants in politics in their communities. Although unsubstantiated from our own data collection, the CARE quarterly reports make repeated mention of clan elders and local authorities being impressed by the youth who attended forums and meetings with them. Creating these opportunities for interactions between powerholders and youth may not only result in ensuring opportunities for marginalized groups to make their voices heard, but by creating opportunities for these groups to interact in another context, these interactions may also serve to change perceptions about the capabilities and potential of these groups to make an impact in governance.

"Before this project started their participation was zero level. Because women and youth did not have the capacity. As a result of today's project, they can take part in any issue and advocate for it. This is due to: the awareness we were giving them (youth and women) and the community in generally, the activities we were doing for capacity building, networking among them (youth, women and community), and the advocacy strategy and advocacy campaigns we were developing with them." Representative, WARDI

EFFICIENCY

In order to evaluate efficiency, EVC staff, partners, and the CNL team conducted assessments of the EVC activities conducted in Somalia linking the effectiveness of each of the implemented programs and the costs associated to their implementation. This ratio of cost to benefit of programs is what will then be used to evaluate the efficiency of the specific interventions. This efficiency analysis will focus on the two major advocacy objectives of the EVC Somalia program: 1) Inclusion of Youth in decision making processes that concern them and 2) Inclusion of Youth in the general election in 2020.

Efficiency was assessed using the Basic Efficiency Resource (BER) method. CARE rated the effectiveness of advocacy and capacity strengthening interventions by category relative to achieving the country advocacy objectives. Each intervention is given a rating from 1-6 based on their perceived effectiveness (1 least effective, 6 most effective). Interventions were also given a rating from 1-6 based on their cost (1-least expensive, 6 most expensive). By comparing the ration of perceived effectiveness to cost, a crude estimate of the efficiency of the interventions can then be made.

Under the first advocacy objective, the most effective interventions were those involving 1) Capacity Strengthening for CSOs, physical community dialogue platforms, social media campaigns, alliance building, national advocacy meetings, and country-level studies.

Capacity building activities were particularly successful due to the broad range of impact they had on the program, the number of outcomes they led to, and the sheer scale at which they were able to be implemented (more than 150 members of 20 CSOs received training across 7 capacity building initiatives during the program). This capacity building was fundamental to most all other activities as most of the EVC program in Somalia relied on CSOs for their implementation. Therefore, nearly all of the outcomes claimed in this program (to varying extents) can be traced back to capacity building in some way. These were however among the costliest.

Physical community dialogue platforms were also among the most effective as they not only served as a straightforward activity toward including youth and women in decision making processes, but they also had secondary effects of influencing powerholders and community members to normalize the expectation

of women and youth being active in governance. Throughout the course of the program, a total of 25 dialogues between 1200 community members and 20 powerholders were conducted. These physical dialogues are linked to some of the key outcomes claimed under the EVC Somalia program including influencing clan leaders to support the election of women and youth to the electoral college and in Baidoa. Physical dialogue between community members, CSOs, and authorities are also linked to the major policy changes including the adoption of the CSO act and the development of the Youth Policies in Puntland and South West State. However, these activities were also among the most expensive.

Social media campaigns proved to be an effective program as the scope of the social media campaigns is unparalleled and has the opportunity to reach the most people. These online campaigns were not only effective for spreading messages and changing perceptions, but they also created new spaces for engagement and chances for individuals to make their voices heard. While initially these interventions are costly to get started, future campaigns should become very cost effective as the technical capacities of CSOs to conduct their own digital media campaigns improves.

The country level studies prepared by CARE ultimately had the highest ratio of effectiveness to cost according to the BER analysis. While country-level studies do not directly generate outcomes, they may make identifying outcomes that would otherwise be missed possible. These studies also provide valuable information for policy analysis and training and help to understand the scope /reach of the implemented projects. For example, an analysis of youth participation in policy formulation was conducted in order to understand involvement and participation in the public policy formulation process. This document was useful for policy analysis and training activities during the implementation of the EVC project.

While the BER analysis suggests that country level studies are the most efficient of the program activities under the first objective, it is hard to precisely quantify and draw links to the magnitude of its effectiveness on the program overall. Given the direct links to the most significant and durable project outcomes, capacity strengthening for CSOs and physical community dialogue platforms should be considered to be the most efficient project activities under the first objective. Capacity strengthening of the CSOs was really the intervention that supported all of the other interventions given that nearly all of the project activities were carried out through them. While hard to quantify, it is likely that their increased capacities had a much larger effect on program success than could be easily captured by the BER analysis. Similarly, the physical spaces for dialogue are linked to the most impactful changes of the EVC Somalia project and likely have larger positive effects that were hard to detect in this analysis.

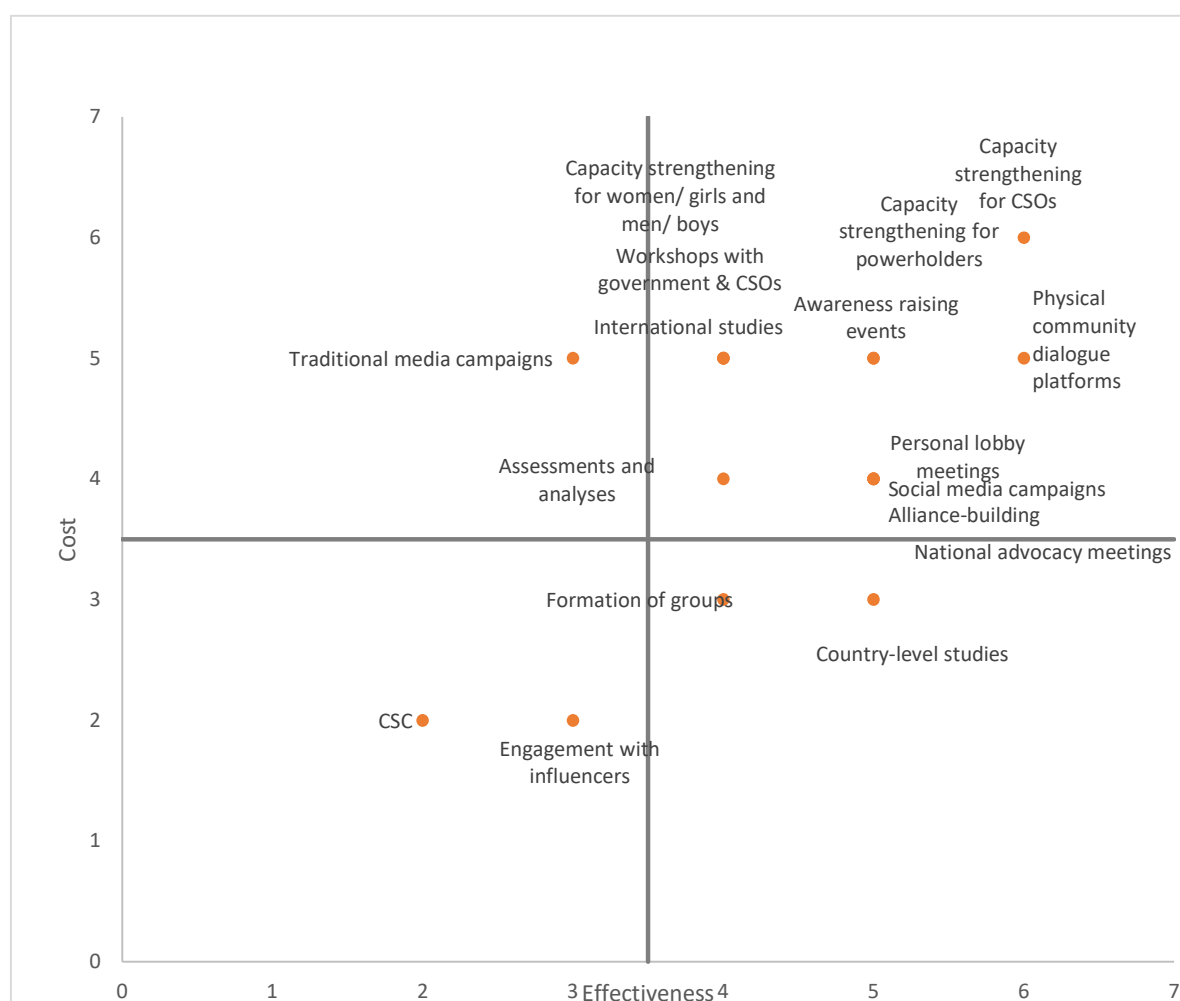


Figure 10: Cost to effectiveness ratio for projects related to Advocacy Objective 1

The least effective interventions under the first advocacy objective were 1) Dialogue processes to strengthen the political/public debate (community scorecards), traditional media campaigns, and engagement with influencers. Dialogue processes to strengthen public debate were deemed to be the least effective of the program initiatives under the first advocacy outcome. Due to the influence of the elections and given that the program wasn't well-aligned to the advocacy outcome, the community scorecard program was dropped from the EVC program in Somalia.

The use of traditional media campaigns for advocacy were not very effective as it was difficult to know if the target audiences were being reached. Social media campaigns are more preferable as they are less costly, target audiences can be more easily reached and engaged and viewership is more readily tracked, and unlike traditional media campaigns, social media campaigns are able to generate engagement and feedback from the community. Given their high cost (the traditional media campaigns were among the highest cost activities) and low effectiveness, the use of traditional media campaigns were among the least efficient activities done by the EVC program.

Engagement with influencers did not lead to any outcomes or outputs and therefore were among the least effective interventions. While the potential for youth engagement is high and the cost of implementing the program is low, the chosen influencers for the EVC Somalia program did not seem to be very popular as none of the respondents from the CSOs or community members discussed the influencers as being an important aspect of the EVC program. Future programs may still want to include this kind of activity,

but careful selection of the influencers being utilized is important and methods of support would need to be developed.

Under the second advocacy objective, Inclusion of youth in the federal general election in 2020, capacity strengthening for CSOs, alliance building, and traditional media campaigns are considered to be the most effective and efficient activities. Capacity building for CSOs was the fundamental intervention underlying all program activities in the EVC program. However, these initiatives are particularly important for advocacy objective 2 as the increased capacities of the CSOs should allow for sustained lobbying, advocacy, and mobilization efforts as the EVC program ends and the General election approaches. Despite their high cost (these activities were deemed to be the highest cost activities in the program), their high effectiveness and fundamental importance to all of the other activities makes them an efficient program activity.

Similarly, the alliance-building initiatives are important for keeping the momentum generated by the EVC program going. Alliances such as PYAN, LOYAL, and ISWANET are still continuing their advocacy activities at various levels of government, in different locations, and on numerous issues. These alliances will be crucial for ongoing efforts to promote and secure inclusion of youth in the general election. The activities scored the highest in the BER analysis being among the most effective but costing less than the capacity strengthening activities.

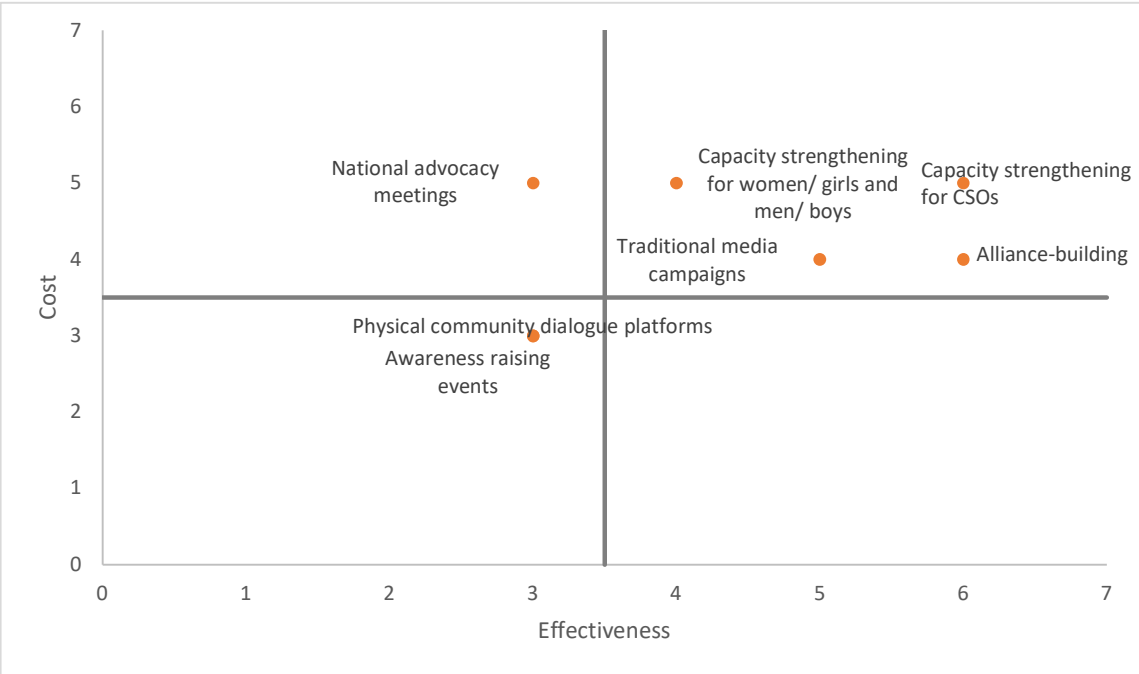


Figure 11: Cost to effectiveness ratio for programs under Advocacy initiative 2

Feedback from interviews with CSO members and community members are in line with this BER analysis in rating capacity strengthening and alliance building as the most important (both in terms of efficiency and overall effectiveness). CSO members cited the training and capacity building they received as the most important aspects of the EVC project and feel that it was instrumental in their organization’s ability to lobby and advocate.

The traditional media campaigns on voter education were considered successful under advocacy initiative 2 as people need to know their rights and campaign needs. However, the costs associated with this kind of programming are high. Social media campaigns did not focus on this advocacy initiative, but future programs of this sort may opt for using them instead as they are less expensive and the training required to successfully launch them provides a lasting benefit toward capacity building.

National advocacy meetings and awareness raising events were considered to be the least efficient programs under advocacy initiative 2. National advocacy meetings had the highest cost to efficiency ratio of all the activities under advocacy outcome 2. While these events are useful for creating dialogues between youth and clan elders and these events contributed to several outcomes, the security and VIP costs associated with these activities makes them highly inefficient.

The awareness raising events associated by CSOs with constituency were only linked to a single outcome. While less expensive than other awareness raising events, there is a limited capacity to reach many people through in person events such as these.

RELEVANCE

The EVC program has made some strides toward its goal of making governance processes in fragile settings that are inclusive and effective and the objectives of the ToC remain highly relevant.

The goals under domain 1 relating to empowerment of women and youth to influence decisions that affect their lives through changing social norms remains highly relevant. While attitudinal and cultural/religious barriers remain there does appear to be a cultural shift toward including women and youth into decision-making processes and participating in formal governance structures. Even though this objective remains relevant, the difficulty of ascertaining impact of the EVC program on changing perceptions and the relatively difficulty of overcoming cultural and religious influences means that future programming like this may seek to continue treating activities in this domain as more of a secondary outcome. The focus on effecting change through influencing policy and continuing to empower CSOs and lobbying powerholders appears to be more effective strategy in the near term for empowering excluded groups to actively influence decisions that affect their lives.

The goals under domain 2 relating to strengthening the capacity of CSOs to operate effectively, collaborate with other organizations and ensure they are representative of and accountable to excluded groups remain highly relevant. Not only were the activities some of the most efficient, impactful, and sustainable activities, they seemed to be responsible for accomplishing some of the goals in the other domains as well.

The goals under domain 3 are likely to least relevant to future programs like EVC in Somalia. Not because their reaching these goals would not be impactful, but because they are some of the most difficult to achieve. While links between the EVC program and increased inclusion of women and youth in formal governance structures have been made, it is unclear how big an impact the EVC program made compared to organic cultural changes that are already underway. While the EVC program was able to get commitments from authorities to include women and youth in formal governance, there is reason to suspect that these commitments would not be made if there wasn't already a will to do so.

The goals under domain four remain highly relevant and the EVC program was able to achieve a large degree of success in creating spaces for dialogue. However, it is important to keep in mind that the most effective and durable spaces for dialogue (the CSO act/the memorandum of understanding with the Puntland Parliament) were created as a result of achieving outcomes related to domain 2. Even those activities that were primarily centered on creating spaces for dialogue (digital campaign, forums, meetings between different stakeholders) these spaces for dialogue are only likely to be maintained if the CSOs have the capacity to maintain these spaces. Like the EVC Somalia program, future programming of this sort may have more success reaching goals currently associated with domain four when they are viewed as by-products of accomplishing other goals (such as building CSO capacity).

SUSTAINABILITY

Most of the major outcomes of the EVC program in Somalia are such that their influence is likely to be sustainable. Certain project elements were designed with sustainability in mind. For example, the ToT training conducted by the Hague Academy was designed specifically to increase capacity of the partner organization by giving individuals skills that can be passed and spread. While there is no guarantee that the ToTs will remain in their current role the project was designed so that the skills and knowledge gained can be spread within and among individuals and organizations long after they stop receiving direct support from the EVC program. Similarly, capacity training with CSOs and authorities and powerholders is likely to be durable. CSOs have continued to conduct advocacy initiatives that should help to create new opportunities for teaching those skills within organizations and keep up the institutional knowledge gained.

Other program outcomes such as changes to laws and policies is also likely to be sustainable. Getting laws and policies changed is often a long and difficult process, but that also makes it more difficult to reverse course on laws and policies that were changed as a result of the program. Especially since community attitudes and perceptions appear to be moving in the same direction as the laws and policy changes observed during the EVC program. As CARE and their partner CSO were lobbying for changes that would allow women and youth to be better represented in formal governance structures, public attitudes also appear to be shifting in the direction of thinking that women and youth should have an active role in those positions.

The outcomes under the creating spaces for dialogue are those that most susceptible to being unsustainable. Other than the CSO act and the memorandum of understanding between CSOs and the parliament in Puntland, none of the spaces for dialogue created during this program can last without active maintenance from CSOs. While their capacity to maintain these spaces has increased as result of the EVC program, it is unknown if domain will remain a priority for their future lobbying and advocacy efforts.

CONCLUSIONS

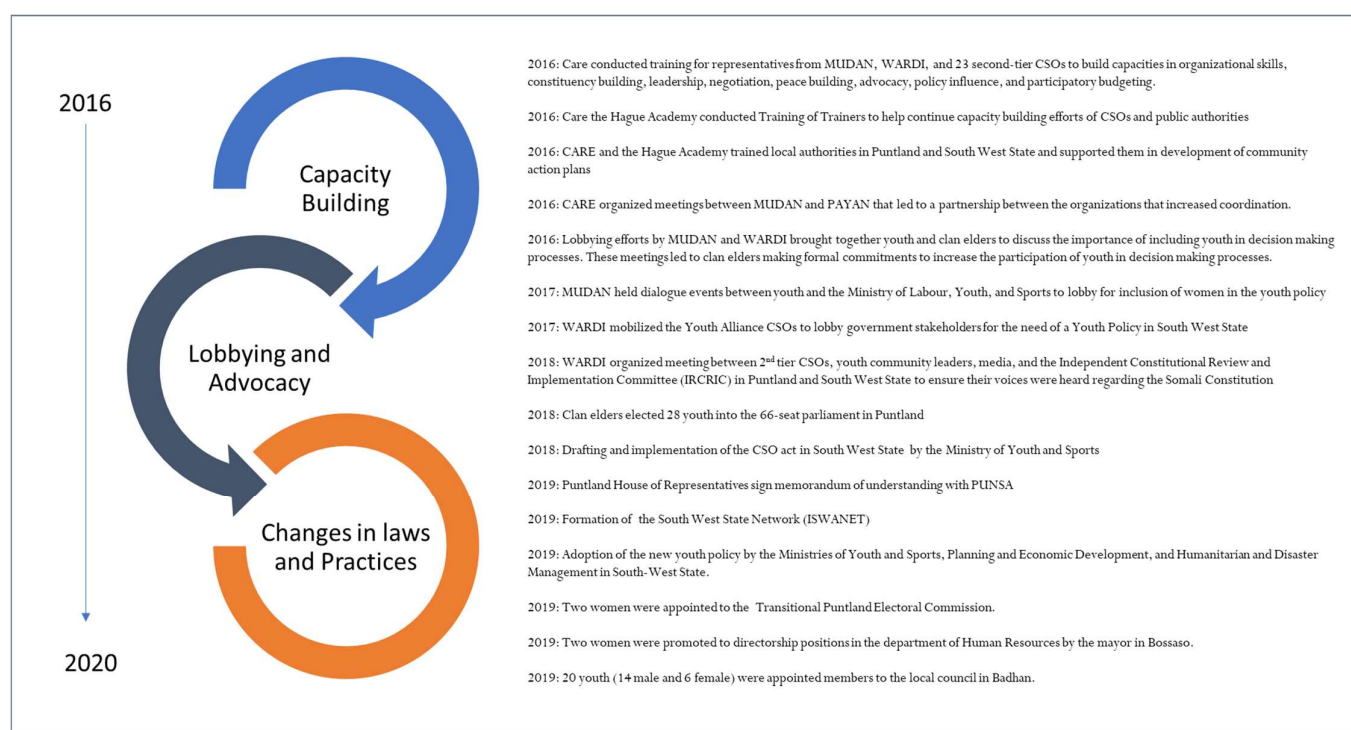
Overall, we have found that the EVC program has made progress under each of the four domains outlined in the project's theory of change. Significant strides have been made to ensure that members of excluded groups are empowered and actively influencing decisions that affect their lives. Most notably, the EVC program has helped to contribute to changes that have resulted in women and youth being elected/appointed to formal positions of power that they had not occupied previously. CARE and their partners also helped to build capacities and to create spaces for dialogue for members of excluded groups to effectively lobby and advocate on their own behalf and to make sure their voices are heard. Whether through their social media accounts, participation in CSO activities, or attending meetings and forums with powerholders, the EVC program contributed to engagement in processes for social change.

The EVC program made a large impact on the capacities of 1st and second tier CSOs and their ability to lobby and advocate on behalf of the groups they represent and to holding powerholders accountable to women and youth. Through the training and support they received, CSOs were able to influence powerholders to engage with women and youth to ensure that they are aware of their ideas and concerns and to effectively bring about the policy changes they desired. Collaboration and coordination among CSOs were also strengthened through the formation of new CSO umbrellas. CSOs were also able to create a legal and policy environment to further cement their legitimacy to lobby and advocate on behalf of the marginalized groups they represent and to ensure that their ability to hold authorities to account are strengthened.

Powerholders in Puntland and South West State have begun to acknowledge the importance of participation of women and youth in political processes and have made changes that increase their accountability to ensure that they do. Due to training activities conducted by CARE and partner CSOs, authorities have increased capacities to be responsive to and act upon the needs and interests of excluded groups.

Finally, the EVC program created many spaces for dialogue for women and youth throughout Puntland and South West State. These spaces for dialogue not only served to help change social norms and normalize participation by excluded groups, but several of the key project outcomes came about after creating new spaces for dialogue to occur.

As a whole, the EVC programme in Somalia progressed over time, building on yearly progress to make strides toward inclusive governance. While activities under all four domains occurred throughout the entire lifecycle of the EVC program, the general strategy was to progress from capacity building with CSOs and powerholders to direct lobbying and advocacy efforts. These resulted in changes in laws, policies and practices. The figure below shows how this process played out in Somalia by showing some of the key project activities and outcomes over time.



RECOMMENDATIONS

While this evaluation found the EVC program to be successful in making progress toward inclusive governance in Somalia, several potential suggestions for future programming efforts emerged from the analysis.

Intervention Specific Recommendations:

- 1) Training activities for CSOs and public authorities utilized action planning as a strategy for encouraging participants to be held accountable for representing women and youth. While the action plans were related to goals at the organizational level, ownership over following through on the action plans was sometimes left to single individuals. Future action planning activities should place responsibility and accountability at the organizational level as a means of increasing the likelihood that the action plans are followed through on.
- 2) Some of the action plans developed by public authorities were not able to be followed through on due to lack of resources. Earmarking funds for supporting local authorities to carry out their action plans may help to increase the likelihood of them being followed through on.
- 3) Interviews with RNW media indicated that capacity building focused on digital fluency at the CSO level would greatly increase the impact of the social media campaigns. Additionally, the impact of the social media campaigns is highly contingent on being able to monitor activity surrounding the campaign and to be able to respond in real time to what is happening as people are engaging. During social media campaigns, CSO staff were not always able to devote their full attention to monitoring the campaigns and opportunities for increasing reach and impact was lost. Building the technical capacities of CSOs and supporting them to be able to devote someone full time to monitoring the social media campaigns (when they are running them) would make them even more successful.

Broad Program Recommendations:

- 1) Based on interviews between CARE project staff and partners working at different levels of the project, there was some difference between perceived/assumed capacities and expectations among CARE at the country level and at the overall program level. For example, difference in perceived vs actual capacities resulted in a greater reliance on hiring external partners to conduct training with EVC partners. A more thorough external partners and expectations prior to planning project activities may better help to identify current capacity gaps and/or align project activities with existing capacities.
- 2) Most of the youth engaged directly through CSO activities (such as forums and meetings with authorities) were urban, university students. While the youth umbrellas do include CSOs which represent youth from more rural areas, relatively few were able to participate in CSO events which allowed youth to make their voices heard directly. Future programs may try to recruit CSOs with broader constituencies or make concerted efforts to ensure that there is a broader representation of youth (particularly from rural areas) in program activities.
- 3) There are not many outcomes related directly to accountability of authorities to excluded groups (youth and women who are typically excluded from formal decision making structures) and the CSOs that represent them and transparency of the actions of those authorities. Including programming aimed at building a culture of accountability would

not only help to make progress toward these goals, but would also create an activity that would allow CSOs and community members to continue to make strides toward more inclusive governance long after the program has ended. For example, accountability forums were conducted initially with financial support from CARE, but it is unclear if these accountability forums would continue without ongoing financial support. Making accountability mechanisms a part of the individual action plans may help to create more of culture of accountability among authorities.

Research Related Recommendations:

- 1) Increased monitoring of program activities and track smaller changes happening with the partner organizations will help draw more explicit casual links between the outcomes and the EVC contribution.
- 2) Many of the program activities centred on capacity building, but there was relatively little monitoring or measure of the actual capacities that were developed. Creating a mechanism for measuring changes in capacities or acquisition of skills over time will help to identify the kinds of capacity building activities that are most beneficial and the capacities and skills that are still in need of strengthening.

ANNEXES

EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

THEORY OF CHANGE

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

3.1 Evaluation framework – national outcome evaluation [SOMALIA]

RESEARCH QUESTIONS <i>Please describe what you aim to understand through the evaluation</i>	EVALUATION QUESTIONS <i>The evaluation questions that need to be answered to respond to the research questions</i>	METHODOLOGY <i>The specific methodologies to collect and analyse data for each evaluation question.</i>	STAKEHOLDERS & SAMPLE <i>Specify which stakeholders you aim to engage with each methodology</i>	TOOLS & DATA SOURCES <i>If useful, you may add specific tools or information about sources here</i>
EFFECTIVENESS				
To what extent were the EVC programme objectives as defined in the ToC achieved? Sub question – Domain 1 To what extent has the EVC programme in Somalia contributed to increased capacities community/local advocacy groups?	Capacity strengthening To what extent are women and youth more aware of their rights? Which capacities or what expertise have been developed among community/local advocacy groups for performing political roles and implementing (Indicator DSH PI 3.2.2)	FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with religious leaders and traditional elders, FGD with youth led CSO representatives KII with powerholders (clan elders and government officials)	<u>Desk Review</u> <u>Focus Group Discussion</u> Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer) Location: (Garowe, Galkacyo, Bossaso, Afgoye, and Baidoa)	Programme documents Context analysis Results from vignette studies Monitoring reports Outcomes harvested Interviews – primary data
	Lobbying and advocacy To what extent are women and youth engaging in advocacy? Questions in the global framework are: What types of advocacy initiatives were carried out by community/local advocacy groups? (Indicator DD4) To which outcomes have these advocacy initiatives led?	FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with religious leaders and traditional elders, FGD with youth led CSO representatives KII with powerholders (clan elders and government officials)	<u>Desk Review</u> <u>Focus Group Discussion</u> Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location <u>Key Informant Interviews</u> Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer) Location: (Garowe, Galkacyo, Bossaso, Afgoye, and Baidoa)	
	To what extent have perceptions on accountability, transparency, and inclusive decision-making changed?	FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with religious leaders and traditional elders, FGD with youth led CSO representatives	<u>Desk Review</u> <u>Focus Group Discussion</u> Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location	

		<p>KII with powerholders (clan elders and government officials)</p> <p>Household survey targeting male and female youths</p> <p>Perception Survey</p>	<p>Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)</p> <p>CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer)</p> <p><u>Attitude Survey: Sample size to be determined during inception phase</u></p>	
	<p>To what extent have norms related to social inclusion changed? – Which ones changed as a result of the online and offline campaigns?</p> <p>What are the social norms hindering women and youth participation in decision making processes</p>	<p>FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old</p> <p>FGD with older men and women</p> <p>FGD with religious leaders and traditional elders,</p> <p>FGD with youth led CSO representatives</p> <p>KII with powerholders (clan elders and government officials)</p> <p>CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer)</p>	<p>Desk Review</p> <p>Focus Group Discussion</p> <p>Young female:10 participants in each location</p> <p>Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Men: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)</p> <p>CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer)</p>	
<p><u>Sub questions – Domain 2</u></p> <p>To what extent has the EVC programme contributed to increased capacities and expertise of first and second tier CSOs?</p> <p>To what extent have the lobbying and advocacy initiatives implemented through the EVC programme resulted in relevant outcomes?</p>	<p>To what extent were the capacities of first and second tier CSOs strengthened?</p> <p>Which capacities or what expertise have been developed among CSOs including</p>	<p>FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives</p> <p>CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)</p>	<p>Desk Review</p> <p>Focus Group Discussion</p> <p>Youth/women led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>CARE project staff: 2 participants (CARE and partners)</p>	<p>Programme documents</p> <p>Context analysis</p> <p>Results from vignette studies</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Outcomes harvested</p> <p>Interviews – primary data</p> <p>THA and RNW relevant staff</p>
	<p>To what extent are first and second tier CSOs carrying out advocacy initiatives?</p> <p>What types of advocacy initiatives were carried out by first- and second tier CSOs (Indicator DD4) To which key outcomes have these advocacy initiatives led?</p> <p>What types of advocacy initiatives were carried out by community/local advocacy groups? (Indicator DD4) - To which key outcomes have these advocacy Initiatives led?</p>	<p>FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old</p> <p>FGD with older men and women</p> <p>FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives</p> <p>KII with powerholders (clan elders and government officials)</p>	<p>Desk Review</p> <p>Focus Group Discussion</p> <p>Young female:10 participants in each location</p> <p>Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Men: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Youth/women led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Youth leaders: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location</p> <p>Key Informant Interviews</p> <p>Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)</p>	

	To what extent have CSOs improved their legitimacy to lobby and advocate for the claims of women and/or youth?	FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives KII with powerholders (clan elders and government officials)	<u>Desk Review</u> Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Youth/women led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)	
Sub questions – Domain 3 To what extent has the EVC programme contributed to increased capacities and expertise of public authorities and other powerholders? To what extent have public authorities and other powerholders become more inclusive and responsive to the needs of women and youth as a result of the EVC programme?	To what extent were the capacities of public authorities and powerholders strengthened?	Perceptions Survey KIIs with Government/Local Leaders FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives	<u>Desk Review</u> Focus Group Discussion Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer)	Programme documents Context analysis Results from vignette studies Monitoring reports Outcomes harvested Interviews – primary data
	To what extent are public authorities and powerholders responsive to the needs and rights of women and/or youth?	Perceptions Survey KIIs with Government/Local Leaders FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives	<u>Desk Review</u> Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer) <u>Attitude Survey: Sample size to be determined during inception phase</u>	
	To what extent has accountability and transparency of public authorities and powerholders increased? What is the perception on accountability/transparency of public authorities and other power holders among women and/or youth (Indicator DSH OI	Perceptions Survey FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives KIIs with Government/Local Leaders	<u>Desk Review</u> Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location	

	3.2.2) To what extent do women and/or youth feel represented by local authorities and other powerholders? (Indicator DSH OI 3.2.3)		Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 2 participants (Manager and officer) <u>Attitude Survey: Sample size to be determined during inception phase</u>	
Sub questions – Domain 4 To what extent has the EVC programme contributed to the creation of and participation in spaces for dialogue? To what extent has the EVC programme contributed to changes in laws, policies and social norms?	To what extent have first and second tier CSOs and or community/local groups succeeded in creating space for dialogue? (Indicator DD3) What type of spaces for dialogue was created and how did dialogue processes take place? (Indicator DSH OI 3.2)	FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives KIIs with Government/Local Leaders	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)	Programme documents Context analysis Results from vignette studies Monitoring reports Outcomes harvested Interviews – primary data
	To what extent were laws and policies improved and implemented? - Puntland and Southwest Youth policy To what extent have activities of supported first and second tier CSOs contributed to changes in and implementation of laws, and/or policies*? (DD1 and DD2) To what extent have activities of supported first and second tier CSOs contributed to a change in social norms? (DD1 and DD2)	FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives KIIs with Government/Local Leaders	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)	
To what extent has the EVC programme contributed to decision-making processes that are more inclusive of women and/or youth?	To what extent are decision-making processes more inclusive of women and/or youth? (DSH OI 3.2.1)	Perceptions Survey FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives KIIs with Government/Local Leaders	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews	Programme documents Context analysis Results from vignette studies Monitoring reports Outcomes harvested Interviews – primary data

			Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)	
	What were the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives?	Perceptions Survey FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with older men and women FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives KIIs with Government/Local Leaders CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)	
	Are the three key assumptions underlying the ToC that were formulated valid?	FGD with young men/women aged 17-29 years old FGD with youth/women led CSO representatives KIIs with Government/Local Leaders CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)	
EFFICIENCY				
Which key advocacy interventions are most effective in contributing to change relative to the personnel and associated costs?	What have been the most and least efficient interventions? Which interventions could be made more efficient (fewer resources) without reducing their effectiveness? Which interventions could be significantly more effective with the same or marginally more resources?	FGDs (Women and Youth) KIIs with Government/Local Leaders KIIs with CSOs CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth/women led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)	Programme documents - Expenditure Tracking Basic Efficiency Resource
RELEVANCE				

To what extent are the objectives of the country programme ToCs still relevant for the targeted women and youth?	Which changes in the external context or lessons in its implementation, have impacted the relevance of the ToC and how? Which adjustments should be made in the next phase of the program?	FGDs (Women and Youth) KIIs with Government/Local Leaders KIIs with CSOs	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth/women led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women)	Programme documents Monitoring reports Interviews – primary data
SUSTAINABILITY				
How sustainable is the EVC as a programme and where results have been achieved, how sustainable are these?	What is being done to ensure the sustainability of programme results? Are these efforts likely to influence the sustainability of the programme?	KIIs with Government/Local Leaders KIIs with CSOs KIIs with CARE Staff	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)	Programme document Workshops Interviews
IMPACT				
What has happened as a result of the programme?	What has happened as a result of the programme? To what extent has the programme resulted in unintended positive and negative changes?	KIIs with Government/Local Leaders FGDs (Women and Youth) KIIs with CSOs KIIs with CARE Staff	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Youth led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)	Programme document Context analysis Results from vignette studies Monitoring reports Outcomes harvested Interviews – primary data
RECOMMENDATIONS				
What recommendations can you offer for the future of the programme at country level, given the findings and analysis resulting from the evaluation?	What are key lessons learned the designed and implementation of the inclusive governance programme?	KIIs with Government/Local Leaders FGDs (Women and Youth) KIIs with CSOs KIIs with CARE Staff	Desk Review Focus Group Discussion Young female:10 participants in each location Young male:10 participants in each location Women: 10 participants in each location Men: 10 participants in each location Youth/women led CSO representatives: 10 participants in each location Religious leaders and clan elders: 10 participants in each location Key Informant Interviews	Programme reports, Interviews – primary data

			Government Officials: 2 KII in each location (Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Women) CARE project staff: 3 participants (CARE and partners)	
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“EVERY VOICE COUNTS”

Inclusive Governance in Fragile Settings

III.2 Theory of Change



Theory of Change

Inclusive Governance in Fragile Settings

1. Introduction

Some 1.5 billion people, half of the world's poor, live in fragile settings where the government is unable or unwilling to fulfill its core responsibilities to protect and care for its citizens.¹ In such fragile settings, often characterized by variable levels of violent conflict, perspectives for stability and sustainable inclusive development - key priorities of the Dutch Government - continue to be extremely bleak. Whereas each fragile setting is unique, a broad international consensus exists on the multiple and complex causes that need to be addressed for a transition out of fragility. Among these, establishing inclusive governance processes is considered essential.²

This theory of change (TOC) focusses on inclusive governance processes in fragile settings. It is informed by CARE's extensive experience in programming, including advocacy support, in fragile settings and builds on CARE's Governance Programming Framework³. CARE envisions strengthening advocacy capacities of excluded groups and civil society organizations in some of the most fragile settings in the world, including Sudan, Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, DRC, Rwanda and Burundi.

2. Analysis

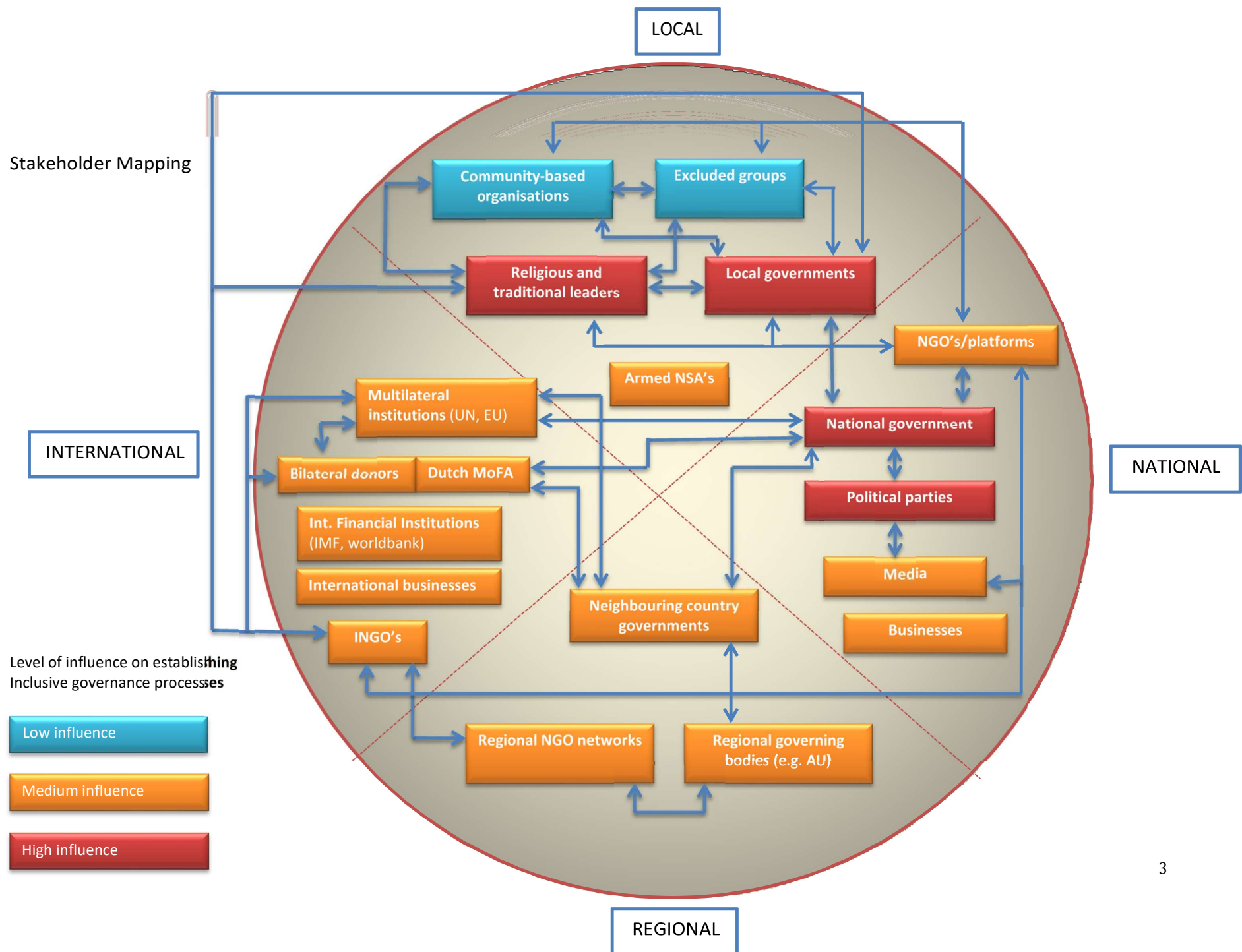
A key obstacle for achieving sustainable development in fragile settings is the structural exclusion of particular segments of society from local and national governance processes. Dynamics of inclusion and exclusion are context-specific. However, exclusion is always a result of unequal power relations. In many fragile settings, especially poor people, youth, women, ethnic and religious minorities and indigenous people can be considered excluded groups. When these considerable parts of society not only lack access to scarce resources, but also lack the capabilities and opportunities to voice their demands and influence decisions that affect their lives, societal divisions, tensions and destabilisation remain imminent.

By providing an arena for channeling societal interests, and redefining and renegotiating the existing balance of power, civil society has a key role to play in advocating for the interests of excluded groups. However, civil society in fragile settings tends to be weak and polarized itself.⁴ The legal and political environment is often fairly restrictive and the political space is shrinking further.⁵ Suffering from weak capabilities⁶, civil society finds it difficult to function effectively and represent and channel the interests of excluded groups.

In fragile settings, those in power often tend to lack responsiveness to demands made by the population or civil society. Those referred to as "power holders" include public authorities, but also religious or traditional leaders, and economic elites. In general, opening up governance processes for formerly excluded groups implies repairing voice and power asymmetries, and often evokes resistance of those currently in power. Expanding and strengthening spaces for dialogue and negotiation is therefore critical, in order to aggregate and channel demands and negotiate competing interests between all actors.

3. Stakeholder analysis

CARE has identified key stakeholders relevant to this TOC, and their relative influence on establishing more inclusive governance processes (see image below). Important relations between the actors have also been indicated. This stakeholder analysis will vary according to the specific country context.



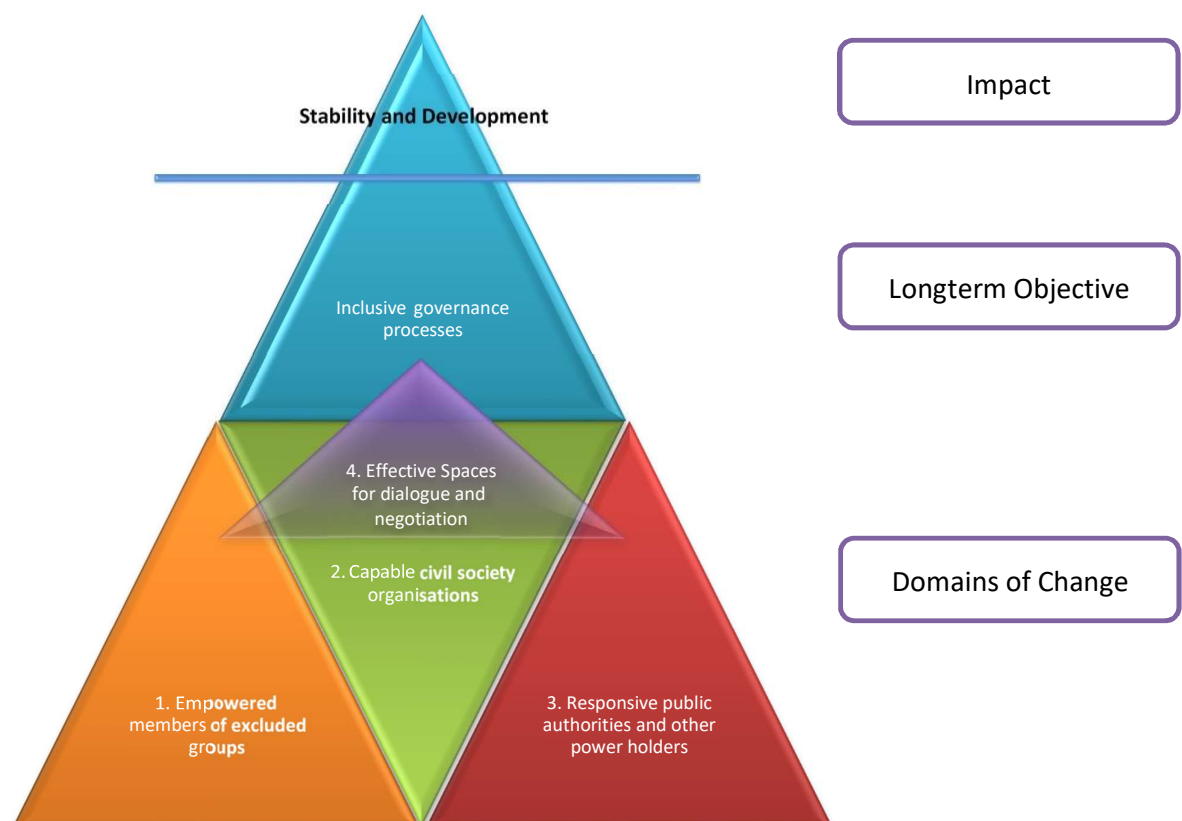
4. Long term objective and domains of change

For this TOC, our long-term objective is:

Governance processes in fragile settings are inclusive and effective

The concept of inclusive governance here refers to the extent to which governance processes provide 'space' to overcome the systematic exclusion of these disadvantaged groups seeking to participate in decision making. To be 'inclusive' is a core value of democratic governance, in terms of equal participation, equal treatment and equal rights before the law. This implies that all people have the right to participate meaningfully in governance processes and influence decisions that affect them. CARE believes that inclusiveness also leads to more effective governance, since institutions and policies are accessible, accountable and responsive to disadvantaged groups, protecting their interests and providing diverse populations with equal access to public services such as justice, health and education.⁷

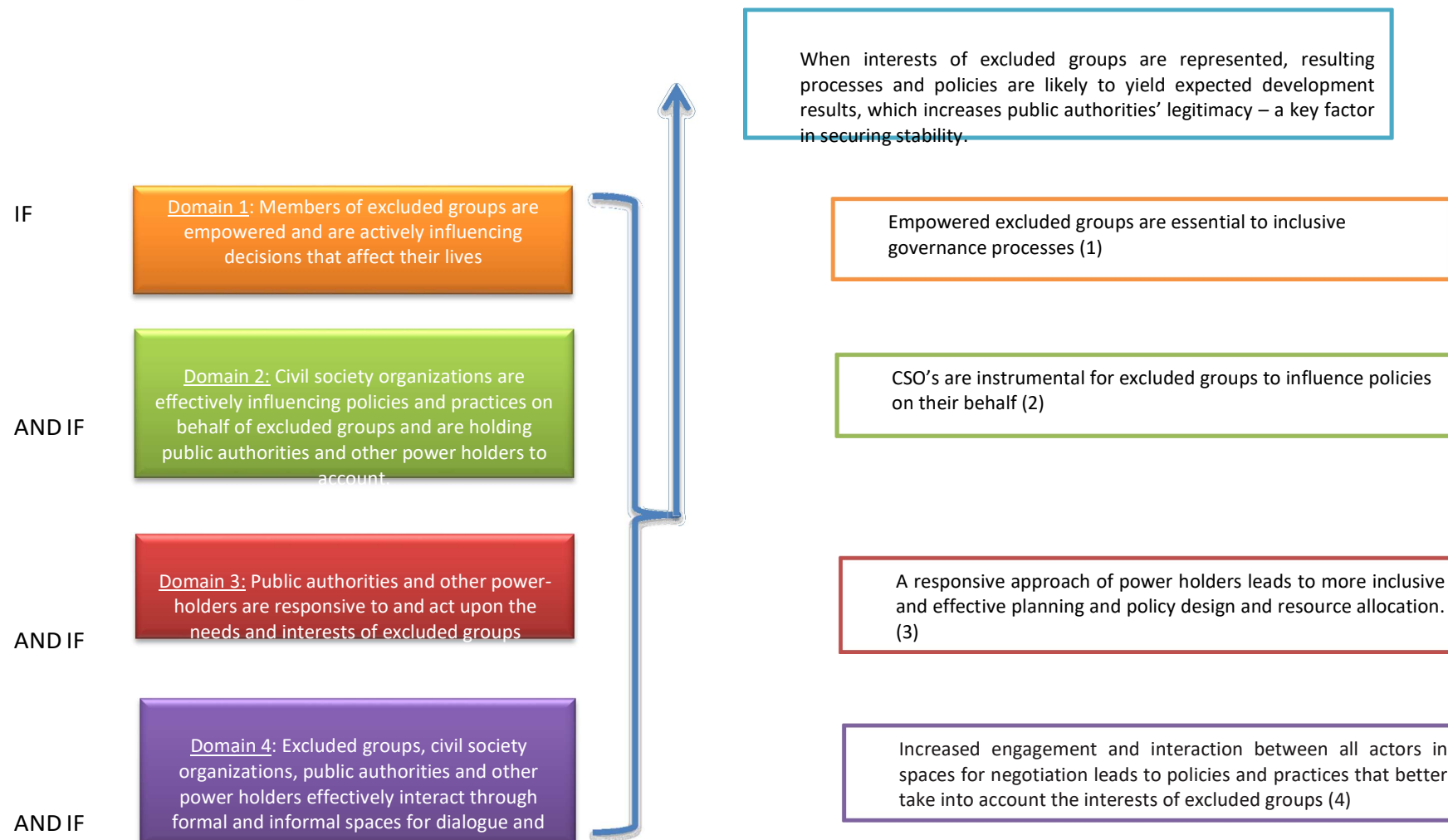
This TOC indicates four "domains of change" in which change is required to realize our long-term objective. The diagram below presents a static image in which the four domains are bounded and separate. However, in reality these domains will be overlapping, interdependent, and dynamic. While changes need to take place in all domains in order to achieve impact, the interaction between the domains is key. The domains are mutually constitutive, and change in one can trigger change in the other. The fourth and central domain is the product of interactions between public authorities and other power-holders (domain 3), members of excluded groups (domain 1), and CSO's representing them (domain 2).



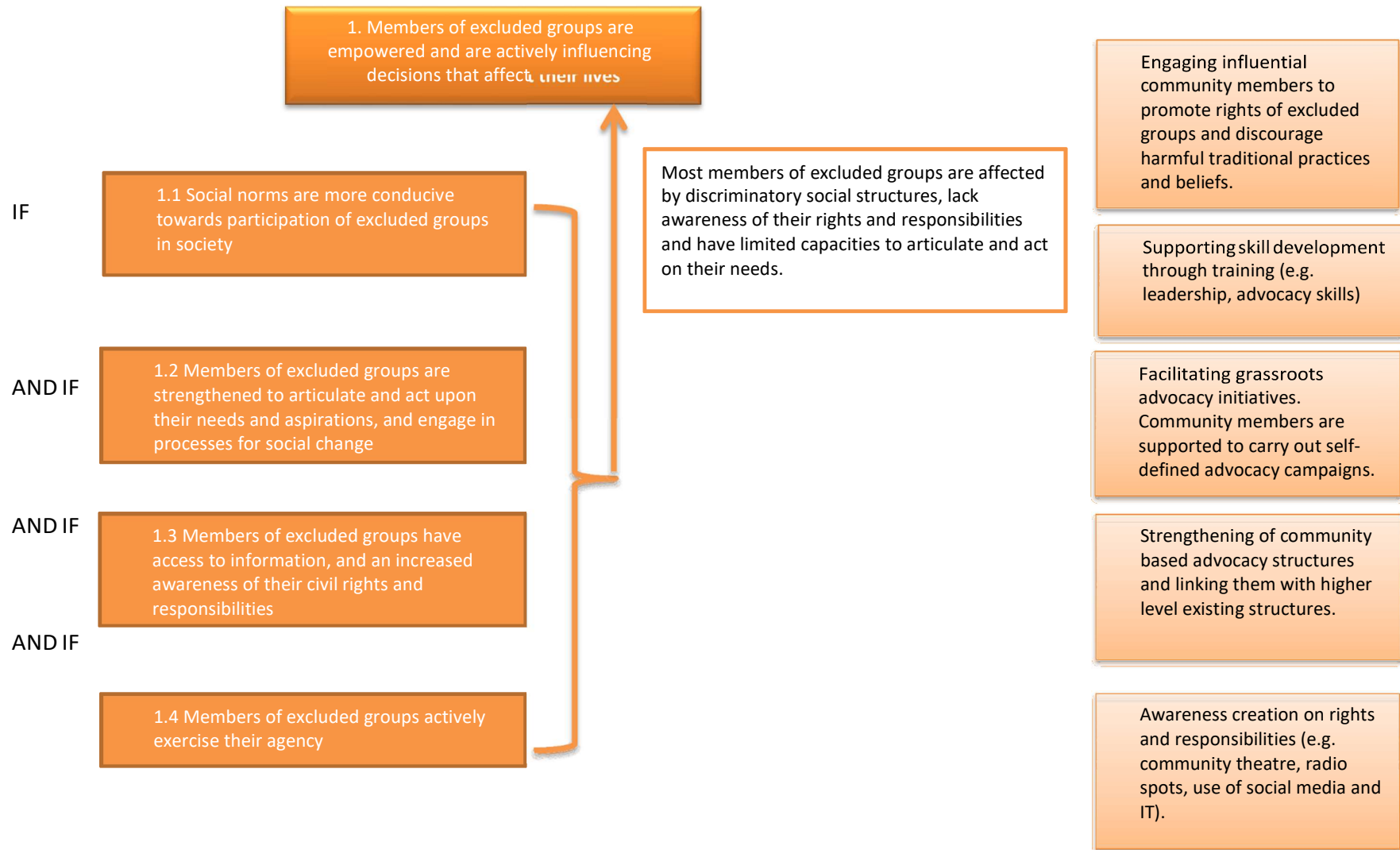
The five images below present the logic of our TOC. The first image shows the four domains (formulated as outcomes) as the building blocks of the long-term objective. These outcomes will have to be achieved in order to realize the long-term objective. In addition, the main assumptions that underlie the change process are made explicit. The other four images present each of the domains separately. Various pre-conditions have been presented which all have to be fulfilled to achieve the outcome. Also here the assumptions have been made explicit, together with an indication of interventions that contribute to the realisation of the pre-conditions.

Long-term objective:
Governance processes in fragile settings are inclusive and effective

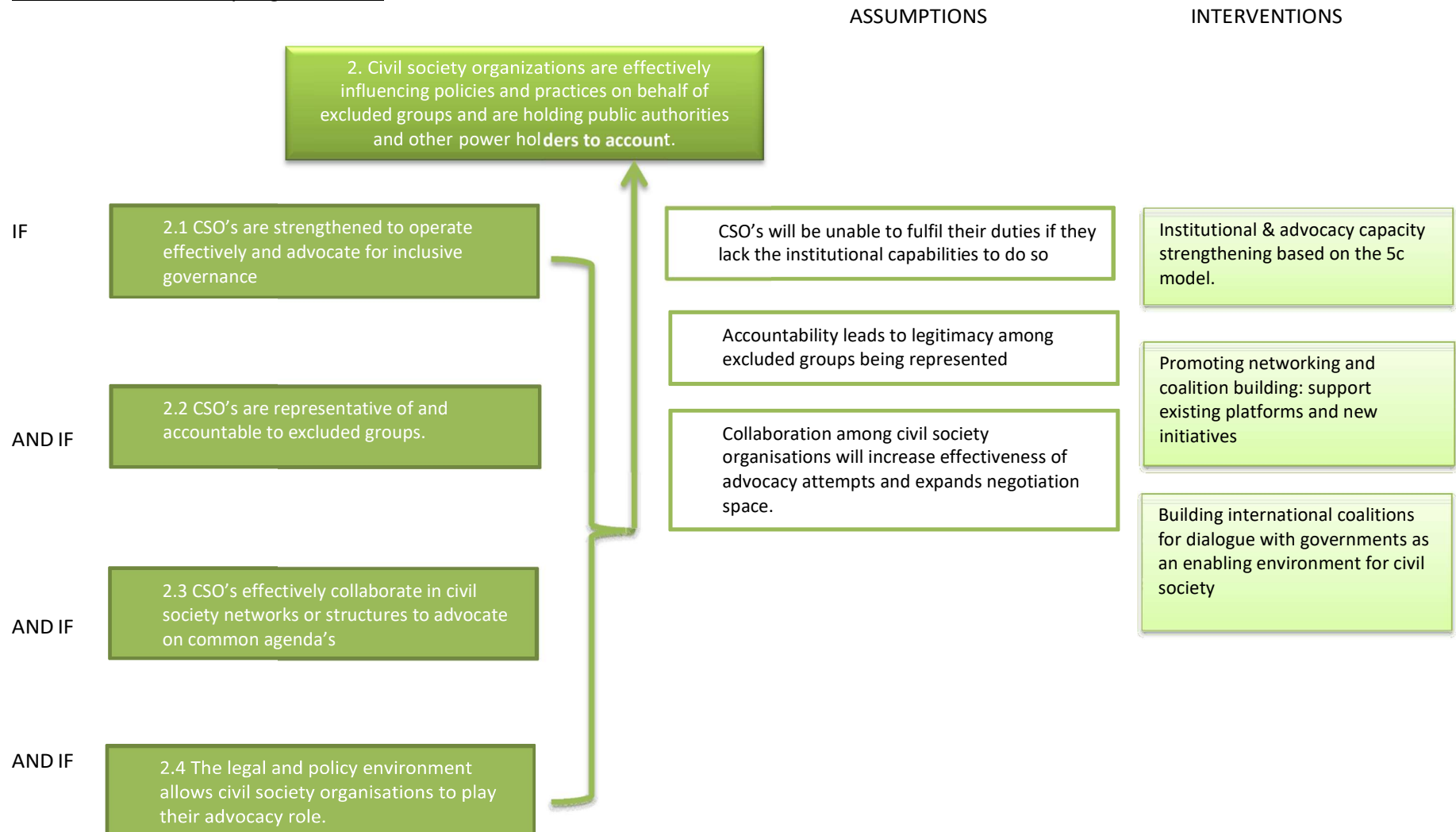
ASSUMPTIONS



Domain 1: Excluded groups



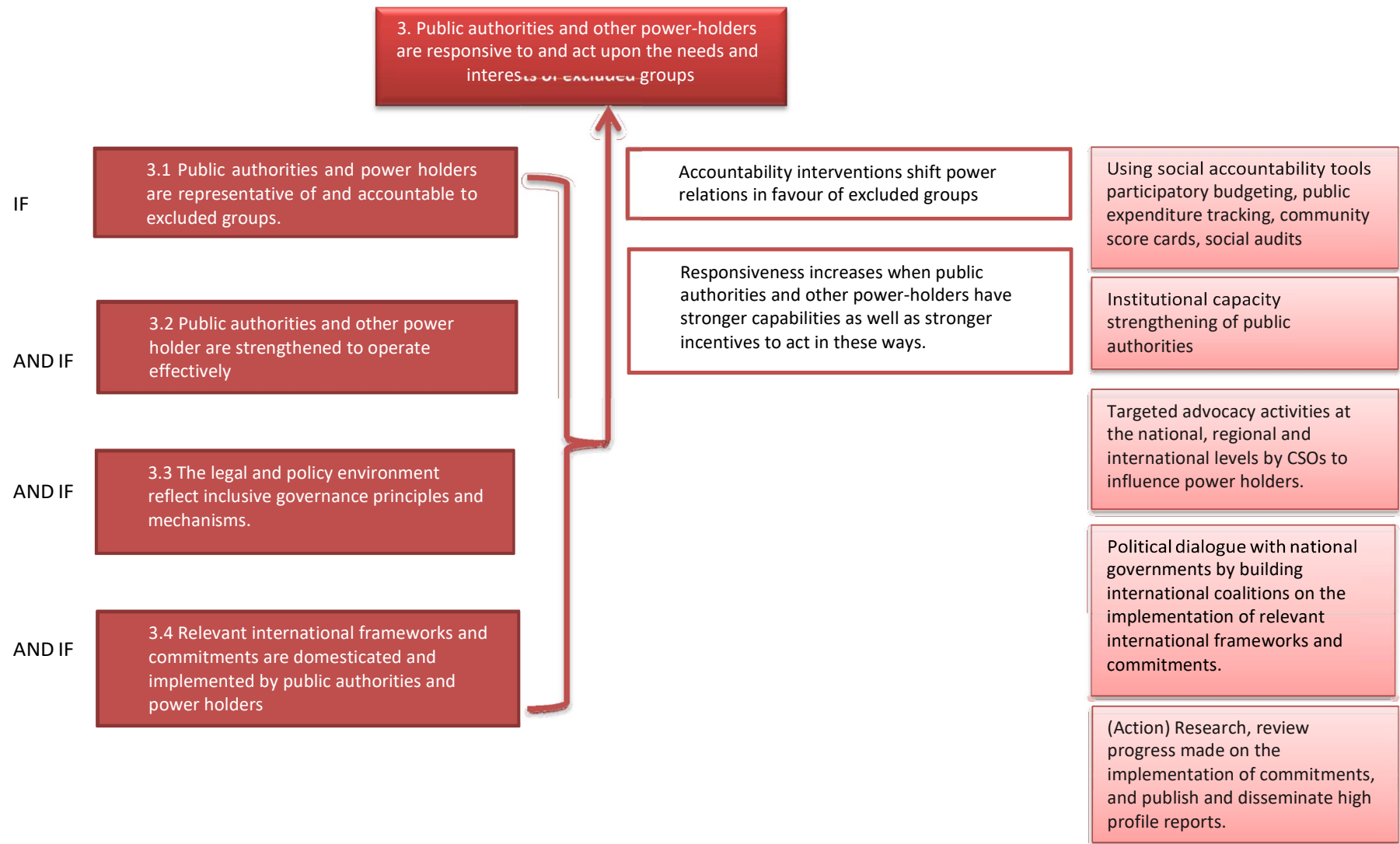
Domain 2: Civil society organizations



Domain 3: Public authorities and other power holders

ASSUMPTIONS

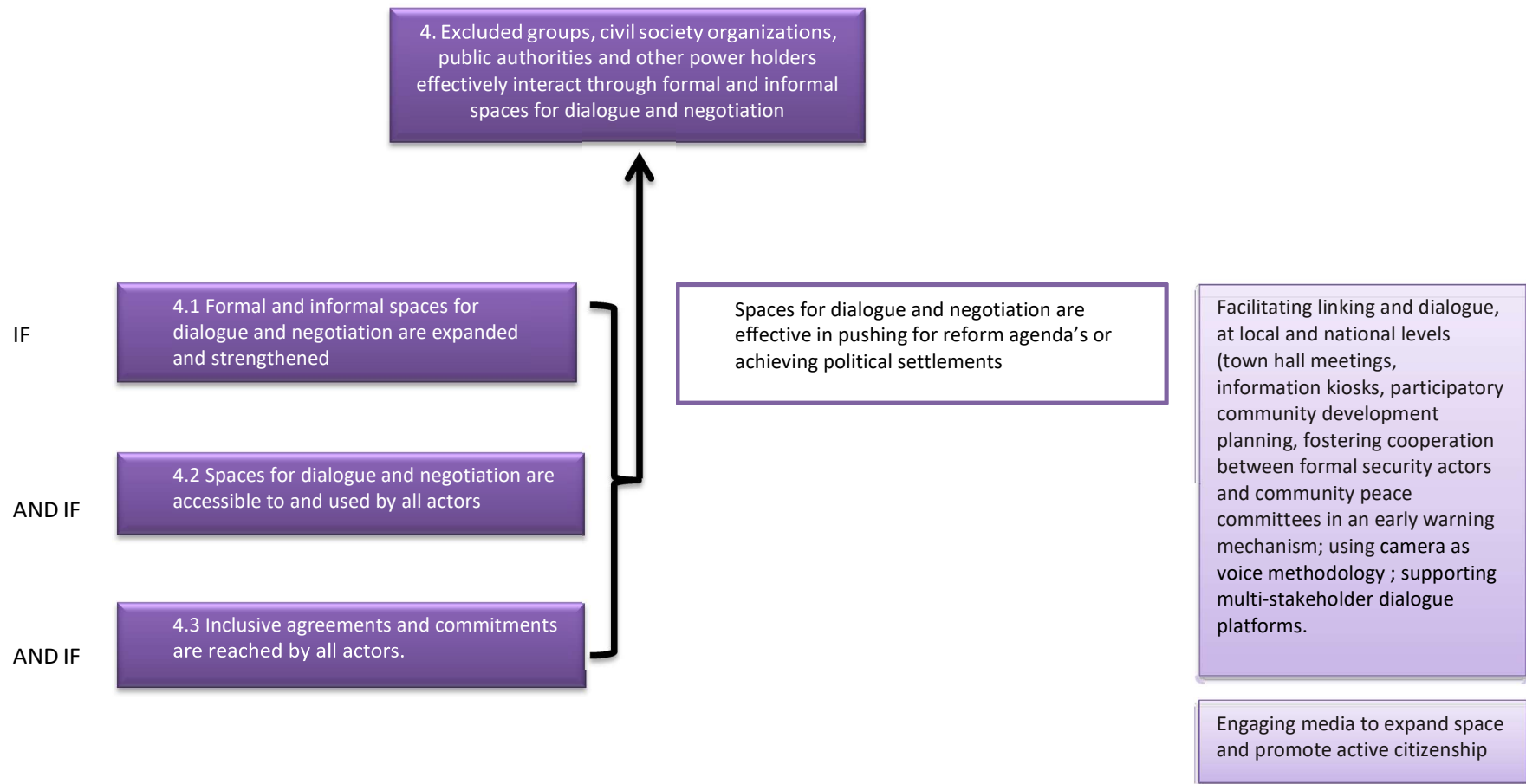
INTERVENTIONS



Domain 4: Spaces for dialogue and negotiation

ASSUMPTIONS

INTERVENTIONS



5 Indicators

The following impact and process indicators will be used to monitor progress and make adjustments when required. SMART and context specific indicators will be part of the M & E plan, to be developed in the next phase.

Long-term objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase of members of excluded groups reporting an improvement in the realisation of their rights • Reduced number of conflicts related to the exclusion of specific groups
Members of excluded groups
<p>Impact indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase of members of excluded groups stating they have more influence in decision making processes that concern them. • % increase of members of excluded groups participating in local development planning and the management of basic services and resources.
<p>Process indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reduction of discrimination (on the basis of gender, age, religion or ethnicity) reported • % of members of excluded groups who report an increase in understanding of their civil rights and responsibilities • Increased # of initiatives undertaken by members of excluded groups to advocate for their rights
Civil society
<p>Impact indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of members of excluded groups expressing satisfaction with the way their civil rights are promoted by CSO's • Increase in # of advocacy initiatives undertaken by CSO's to address the rights and interests of excluded groups
<p>Process indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of CSO's which show an increased score on all of the five capabilities of the "5c model". • Increased # of members of excluded groups report to participate in and be represented by CSO's • Reduced # of reports of restrictive measures in the civil society operating environment • Existence of CSO legislation respecting the fundamental freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and allowing for CSO engagement in governance processes, and lobby and advocacy.
Public authorities and other power holders
<p>Impact indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase of members of excluded groups stating that local and national policies are addressing their identified needs • % of targeted members of excluded groups indicating an increased level of confidence in public authorities and other power holders
<p>Process indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased # of elected representatives are from excluded groups • Accountability mechanisms (such as high courts, ombudspersons, auditor general, anti-corruption bodies, elections, budget monitoring, public hearings) exist and are increasingly evaluated positively. • Increase in # of policies, laws, budgets and action plans that were developed through inclusive mechanisms. • % of public authorities and power holders maintaining collective assets (water/education/health) that receive a higher score on their scorecard by their users

Spaces for dialogue and negotiation

Impact indicators:

- Increase in # of agreements and commitments reflecting the interests of excluded groups, as a result of the spaces for negotiation
- Increase in # of functional spaces and mechanisms for institutionalised participation in policy formulation and planning processes

Process indicators:

- Members of excluded groups, CSO's, public authorities and other power holders indicate awareness of relevant spaces for negotiation and that they are increasingly accessible to them.
- All actors express increased satisfaction with the interaction through spaces for negotiation

6 Strategic partnership: Roles & Responsibilities

This strategic partnership provides an opportunity for complementarity between the efforts of the Ministry and of CARE, who share the same agenda of fighting exclusion and strengthening governance and the rule of law in fragile settings. The value that CARE adds to the strategic partnership lies in our:

- strong field presence and experience in fragile settings;
- innovative community development approaches;
- extensive expertise in advocacy capacity strengthening;
- access to relevant advocacy networks (from local to global);
- holistic programming approach;
- strong government relations;

all described in more detail in our track record. These comparative advantages make us well placed to strengthen civil society organisations in their advocacy roles and in achieve lasting results. Depending on the context, CARE envisions a role within this strategic partnership as that of an initiator, facilitator, connector and capacity builder. In the restrictive political environments in which we work, CARE seeks to achieve results through constructive engagement with all relevant actors. We will work together with various local partners (subcontractors), and seek cooperation with other organizations supporting inclusive governance and dialogue processes in specific contexts. For some of the capacity strengthening interventions, CARE Nederland will sub-contract The Hague Academy for Local Governance.⁸

The Ministry could play a role within this strategic partnership in facilitating linkages between strategic partners and relevant initiatives for coordination and learning purposes. Moreover, the Minister has some capacities and instruments to lever the responsiveness of power holders, and to support the creation of spaces for dialogue and negotiation at the national level. The political and legal environments in which CARE and its partners operate are often fairly closed to active participation, and the political space is shrinking further. The Dutch government has a role to play in building international coalitions and engaging in a dialogue with governments of fragile states on this shrinking political space, and in holding them accountable for their responsibilities and international commitments.

7 Success & Risk analysis

Based on our experience in fragile setting, CARE has identified the following critical success factors for this TOC, which have to be ensured:

- thorough analysis and understanding of context and power dynamics;
- constructive engagement with all actors concerned;
- facilitating linkages from local to global;
- investing in capacity strengthening and empowerment approaches.

CARE has also identified risks, their potential impact, as well as mitigating measures to avoid and/or reduce the negative impact on the implementation of this TOC.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation measure
Deterioration of security situation in fragile settings. This may lead to limited access, delays and suspension of program interventions.	High	Medium	Safety and security systems are in place. CARE has arrangements with local partners to continue the work. Furthermore, CARE addresses security issues through national and international advocacy efforts.
Occurrence of major natural disasters in	Low	High	Coordinated response with all key

fragile settings, impacting on program activities.			stakeholders i.e. relevant government line ministries, UN agencies, local and International NGOs. Advocacy priorities may change and plans and strategies may have to be adjusted.
Economic and financial crisis (inflation, devaluation of currencies or increased prices), impacting on people's priorities and engagement with program interventions.	Medium	High	CARE ensures an holistic programming approach; complementing this strategic partnership on advocacy with other ongoing resilience and livelihood programmes.
Members of excluded groups experience negative consequences resulting from exercising their agency in the communities (domain 1). Processes of empowerment can cause conflict as powerful groups resist challenges to their control.	Medium	High	Conduct extensive analysis and follow established guidelines and principles such as the "Do no harm approach" and "Guidelines to prevent and address Gender Based Violence".
There is limited and inconsistent political commitment/will of public authorities and power holders at various levels to increase inclusivity (domain 3).	Medium	Medium	Conducting thorough analyses to understand vested interests and power dynamics. CARE and its local partners facilitate active engagement and involvement of all relevant stakeholders to ensure ownership and acceptance.

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- 1) Fragile states 2013: Resource flows and trends in a shifting world, OECD-DAC international network on conflict and fragility (INCAF), 2012: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/incaf/FragileStates2013.pdf>
 - 2) In line with the Peacebuilding and State building Goals of the New Deal for engagement in fragile states: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/HLM%20one%20pager%20PSGs.pdf>, as well as the Dutch "Security and Rule of Law" policy
 - 3) CARE's Governance Programming Framework (2011) <http://governance.care2share.wikispaces.net/file/view/GPF%20main%20document%20final.pdf/256612310/GPF%20main%20document%20final.pdf>, see Annex III.2.A
 - 4) Haider Huma, 2011. "State-Society Relations and Citizenship in Situations of Conflict and Fragility", GSDRC
 - 5) Frauke de Weijer and Ulrika Kiles, "Strengthening Civil Society. Reflections on international engagement in fragile states", ECDPM Discussion Paper 135, 2012, : <http://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/DP-135-Civil-Society-International-Engagement-Fragile-States-2012.pdf>
 - 6) As defined by the "5C-model": Heather Baser and Peter Morgan, "Capacity, Change and Performance", ECDPM Discussion Paper No. 59B, 2008, <http://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/DP-59B-Capacity-Change-Performance-Study-Report-2008.pdf>
 - 7) See Annex III.2.B for an overview of the definitions used by CARE in this TOC.
 - 8) UNDP, "Towards Inclusive Governance. Promoting the Participation of Disadvantaged Groups in Asia-Pacific", 2007, http://hrbportal.org/wp-content/files/Towards_inclusivegovernance_Asiapacific6.pdf
 - 9) See Annex III.2.C for a profile of the The Hague Academy for Local Governance, drafted for CARE.

KII participants list:

1. Saeed Gacshe Osman – Traditional Leader Bossaso
2. Mohamed Abshir Local Council Representative Bossaso
3. Ahmed Muse Abdulle – Traditional Leader Galcakyo
4. Abdurrahman Mohamed Ismael- MP Local Council Galcakyo
5. Mahad Moalim Ibrahim – Traditional leader Garowe
6. Abdihamid Nor Saeed- Local Council Representative – Garowe
7. Zubeyr Omer Ali- PAYAN
8. Ahmed Muse PUNSAA
9. Ibrahim Yusuf Mohamed- Traditional Leader Afgoye
10. Cusmaan Axmed- Local Council Representative Afgoye
11. Sheekh Cabdi- Traditional Leader Baidoa
12. Zubeeyr Cabdi – Local Council Representative Baidoa
13. Ali Muse- LOYAL
14. Najma Mohamed Bashir- CSO
15. Amina Adow Hussein- SOSSENSA
16. Guled Hassan Muse – EVC Project Manager MUDAN
17. Abdikarline Kulane Nur- EVC Project Manager WARDI
18. Gerald Kweri- The Hague Academy
19. Jahou Nayan – RNW
20. Deeqa Jama – Ministry of Labour Youth and Sports Puntland
21. Amina Osman Haji – Ministry of Women Puntland
22. Adon Omar- Ministry of Youth and Sports Baidoa
23. Fatma Wakil – CARE Netherlands
24. Geoffrey Alala- CARE Somalia
25. Khadra Yusuf – CARE Somalia

Traditional Leader KII

Survey Question English
Name
Phone Number
Location of Residence
Age
Gender
Role/Position in Community
Interview Date
Start Time
End Time
<p>Hello, my name is _____ and I work for Consilient Research. We are conducting the final evaluation of the Every Voice Counts (EVC) project on behalf of CARE Somalia, through partnership with local civil society organizations in your area (including WARDI and Mudan).</p> <p>I would like to ask you some questions that will help us to evaluate the success of the project. This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours and your identity will be kept completely confidential. Participation is totally voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question you wish.</p> <p>Would you like to participate in this survey?</p>
<p>Are you aware of the CARE EVC Programme?</p> <p>A) What kind of programs or activities of the Care EVC programme are you aware of? B) What kind of impact (positive or negative) have you observed as a result of their program?</p>
<p>How has the role of women and youth in advocacy and political engagement in governance changed in the last few years? PROBE for specific examples.</p> <p>A) What has caused those changes? PROBE specific examples B) What would prevent women or youth from participating in politics and government in your district?</p>
<p>Please tell me about how young people and women engage with political decision making in this district/state? (PROBE for both women and youth and specific examples)</p> <p>A) How are young people/women included in decision making? B) To what extent do you think they should be included in decision making? C) What kind of platforms or spaces exist for women/youth to interact with elders/authorities? D) How has this changed over the last four years (since the start of the EVC project)? E) How do you think young people/women's participation in political decision making will change over the next two years? Why?</p>

<p>Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work to improve advocacy, political participation, and political mobilization of youth.</p> <p>For each project mentioned:</p> <p>A) How was this project communicated to you?</p> <p>B) What was this project about?</p> <p>C) Who was involved?</p> <p>D) Who was not involved, but should have been involved?</p> <p>E) What has this project achieved?</p> <p>F) What could have been done better?</p>
<p>How do you support youth in your district? (Probe for specific examples)</p> <p>A) What works well?</p> <p>B) How could these activities to support youth be better supported?</p> <p>C) What should authorities do to support youth?</p>
<p>How do you support women in your district? (Probe for specific examples)</p> <p>A) What works well?</p> <p>B) How could these activities to support women be better supported?</p> <p>C) What should authorities do to support women and youth?</p>
<p>What ways are there for young people/women in this state/district to participate in policy development? (PROBE for specific examples like writing to representatives, civil society organizations, traditional elders, social media, getting involved in advocacy organization, etc...)</p> <p>List all the ways participants mention how young people/women can participate.</p> <p>A) How do you help to inform youth/women about the decisions authorities make?</p> <p>B) How do you help women/youth to participate in law-making/governance? What kind of changes/outcomes did these activities help bring about?</p> <p>C) How do you help ensure that you are held accountable to the voices, needs, and interests of women/youth?</p>
<p>Please tell me about changes (positive or negative) you've noticed in how the government and other powerholders:</p> <p>A) Are held accountable for representing the voices and interests of youth and/or women</p> <p>B) Include youth and women in decision-making processes</p> <p>C) Make an effort to be transparent about their activities and decisions (including budgetary decisions)?</p>
<p>In the last four years, how have the capacities of public authorities and powerholders changed or been strengthened?</p> <p>A) How has your capacity to meet the needs of women and youth been strengthened?</p> <p>B) How has your capacity to exchange information with the public changed (PROBE for both how they share information with the public and how the public shares information with them).</p>
<p>How do you know what the needs of women/youth are in your district/state?</p> <p>A) What steps do you take to try and meet the needs of women and youth specifically? (PROBE for specific examples)</p>
<p>Tell me about laws or policies that have been implemented in the last four years that relate to inclusion of women and youth in political activities. (Probe for specific examples).</p> <p>For each example:</p> <p>A) Why was the law or policy implemented?</p> <p>B) Who was involved in advocating for the law or policy? (PROBE for the involvement of women/youth and for CSOs)</p> <p>C) Who was involved in drafting the law or policy? (PROBE for the involvement of women/youth and for</p>

<p>CSOs)</p> <p>D) Are these policies still in use? Why or why not?</p> <p>E) Are these policies being enforced? If so, how?</p>
<p>In the last four years (since the start of the EVC programme), how has your capacity and the ability of other powerholders, been strengthened? (PROBE for specific examples)</p> <p>A) What activities or programmes were most helpful?</p> <p>B) What programmes or activities were least helpful</p> <p>C) What organizations did you work with to build those capacities?</p> <p>D) How has your capacity to meet the needs of women and youth increased? (PROBE ask about their capacity to understand what the needs of women and youth are as well as their ability to meet those needs)</p> <p>E) How has your capacity to meet the needs of youth increased? (PROBE ask about their capacity to understand what the needs of women are as well as their ability to meet those needs)</p>
<p>What recommendations would you make for future programmes aimed at helping increase inclusivity of women and youth in governance in your community, state, and country?</p>

Local Council Representative KII

Survey Question English
Name
Phone Number
Age
Gender
Role/Position in Community
Interview Date
Start Time
End Time
<p>Hello, my name is _____ and I work for Consilient Research. We are conducting the final evaluation of the Every Voice Counts (EVC) project on behalf of CARE Somalia, through partnership with local civil society organizations in your area (including WARDI and Mudan).</p> <p>I would like to ask you some questions that will help us to evaluate the success of the project. This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours and your identity will be kept completely confidential. Participation is totally voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question you wish.</p> <p>Would you like to participate in this survey?</p>

How has the role of women and youth in advocacy and political engagement in governance changed in the last few years? PROBE for specific examples.

- A) What has caused those changes? PROBE specific examples
- B) What would prevent women or youth from participating in politics and government in your district?

Please tell me about how young people and women engage with political decision making in this district/state? (PROBE for both women and youth and specific examples)

- A) How are young people/women included in decision making?
- B) To what extent do you think they should be included in decision making?
- C) What kind of platforms or spaces exist for women/youth to interact with authorities?
- D) How has this changed over the last four years (since the start of the EVCproject)?
- E) How do you think young people/women's participation in political decision making will change over the next two years? Why?

Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work to improve advocacy, political participation, and political mobilization of youth.

For each project mentioned:

- A) How was this project communicated to you?
- B) What was this project about?
- C) Who was involved?
- D) Who was not involved, but should have been involved?
- E) What has this project achieved?
- F) What could have been done better?

How do you support youth in your district? (Probe for specific examples)

- A) What works well?
- B) How could these programs be better supported?
- C) What should authorities do to support youth?

How do you support women in your district? (Probe for specific examples)

- A) What works well?
- B) How could these programs be better supported?
- C) What should authorities do to support women?

What ways are there for young people/women in this state/district to participate in law making? (PROBE for specific examples like writing to representatives, civil society organizations, traditional elders, social media, getting involved in advocacy organization, etc...)

List all the ways participants mention how young people/women can participate.

- A) How do you help to inform youth/women about the decisions authorities make?
- B) How do you help women/youth to participate in law-making/governance? What kind of changes did these activities help bring about?
- C) How do you help ensure that you are held accountable to the voices, needs, and interests of women/youth?

Please tell me about changes (positive or negative) you've noticed in how the government and other powerholders: (PROBE: Ask specifically about appointment of women and youth to councils)

- A) Are held accountable for representing the voices and interests of youth and/or women
- B) Include youth and women in decision-making processes
- C) Make an effort to be transparent about their activities and decisions (including budgetary decisions)?

In the last four years, how have the capacities of public authorities and powerholders changed or been strengthened?

A) How has your capacity to meet the needs of women and youth been strengthened?

B) How has your capacity to exchange information with the public changed (PROBE for both how they share information with the public and how the public shares information with them).

How do you know what the needs of women/youth are in your district/state?

A) What steps do you take to try and meet the needs of women and youth specifically? (PROBE for specific examples)

Tell me about laws or policies that have been implemented in the last four years that relate to inclusion of women and youth in political activities. (Probe for specific examples).

For each example:

A) Why was the law or policy implemented?

B) Who was involved in advocating for the law or policy? (PROBE for the involvement of women/youth and for CSOs)

C) Who was involved in drafting the law or policy? (PROBE for the involvement of women/youth and for CSOs)

D) Are these policies still in use? Why or why not?

E) Are they being enforced? If yes, how so?

In the last four years (since the start of the EVC programme), how has your capacity and the ability of other powerholders, been strengthened? (PROBE for specific examples)

A) What activities or programmes were most helpful?

B) What programmes or activities were least helpful?

C) What organizations did you work with to build those capacities?

D) How has your capacity to meet the needs of women increased? (PROBE ask about their capacity to understand what the needs of women are as well as their ability to meet those needs)

E) How has your capacity to meet the needs of youth increased? (PROBE ask about their capacity to understand what the needs of women are as well as their ability to meet those needs)

Ministry KII

Survey Question English
Name
Phone Number
Age
Gender
Role/Position in Community
Interview Date
Start Time
End Time
<p>Hello, my name is _____ and I work for Consilient Research. We are conducting the final evaluation of the Every Voice Counts (EVC) project on behalf of CARE Somalia, through partnership with local civil society organizations in your area (including WARDI and Mudan).</p> <p>I would like to ask you some questions that will help us to evaluate the success of the project. This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours and your identity will be kept completely confidential. Participation is totally voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question you wish.</p> <p>Would you like to participate in this survey?</p>
<p>How has the role of women and youth in advocacy and political engagement in governance changed in the last few years? PROBE for specific examples.</p> <p>A) What has caused those changes? PROBE specific examples</p> <p>B) What would prevent women or youth from participating in politics and government in your state?</p>

Please tell me about how young people and women engage with political decision making in this state?
(PROBE for both women and youth and specific examples)

- A) How are young people/women included in decision making?
- B) To what extent do you think they should be included in decision making?
- C) What kind of platforms or spaces exist for women/youth to interact with authorities?
- D) How has this changed over the last four years (since the start of the EVC project)?
- E) How do you think young people/women's participation in political decision making will change over the next two years? Why?

Please tell me about programmes in your state that work to improve advocacy, political participation, and political mobilization of youth.

For each project mentioned:

- A) How was this project communicated to you?
- B) What was this project about?
- C) Who was involved?
- D) Who was not involved, but should have been involved?
- E) What has this project achieved?
- F) What could have been done better?

How do you support youth in your district? (Probe for specific examples)

- A) What works well?
- B) How could these programs be better supported?
- C) What should authorities do to support youth?

How do you support women in your state? (Probe for specific examples)

- A) What works well?
- B) How could these programs be better supported?
- C) What should authorities do to support women?

What ways are there for young people/women in this state to participate in law making? (PROBE for specific examples like writing to representatives, civil society organizations, traditional elders, social media, getting involved in advocacy organization, etc...)

List all the ways participants mention how young people/women can participate.

- A) How do you help to inform youth/women about the decisions authorities make?
- B) How do you help women/youth to participate in law-making/governance? What kind of changes did these activities help bring about?
- C) How do you help ensure that you are held accountable to the voices, needs, and interests of women/youth?

Please tell me about changes (positive or negative) you've noticed in how the government and other powerholders:

- A) Are held accountable for representing the voices and interests of youth and/or women
- B) Include youth and women in decision-making processes
- C) Make an effort to be transparent about their activities and decisions (including budgetary decisions)?

In the last four years, how have the capacities of public authorities and powerholders changed or been strengthened?

- A) How has your capacity to meet the needs of women and youth been strengthened?
- B) How has your capacity to exchange information with the public changed (PROBE for both how they share information with the public and how the public shares information with them).

How do you know what the needs of women/youth are in your district/state?

- A) What steps do you take to try and meet the needs of women and youth specifically? (PROBE for specific examples)

Tell me about laws or policies that have been implemented in the last four years that relate to inclusion of women and youth in political activities. (Probe for specific examples. For representatives in South West State, make sure to specifically ask about the Youth Policy drafted in 2019).

<p>For each example:</p> <p>A) Why was the law or policy implemented?</p> <p>B) Who was involved in advocating for the law or policy? (PROBE for the involvement of women/youth and for CSOs)</p> <p>C) Who was involved in drafting the law or policy? (PROBE for the involvement of women/youth and for CSOs)</p>
<p>In the last four years (since the start of the EVC programme), how has your capacity and the ability of other powerholders, been strengthened? (PROBE for specific examples)</p> <p>A) What activities or programmes were most helpful?</p> <p>B) What programmes or activities were least helpful</p> <p>C) What organizations did you work with to build those capacities?</p> <p>D) How has your capacity to meet the needs of women increased? (PROBE ask about their capacity to understand what the needs of women are as well as their ability to meet those needs)</p> <p>E) How has your capacity to meet the needs of youth increased? (PROBE ask about their capacity to understand what the needs of women are as well as their ability to meet those needs)</p>

CSO Reps KII

Survey Question English
Name
Phone Number
Age
Gender
Role/Position in Community
Interview Date
Start Time
End Time
<p>Hello, my name is _____ and I work for Consilient Research. We are conducting the final evaluation of the EveryVoice Counts (EVC) project on behalf of CARE Somalia, through partnership with local civil society organizations in your area (including WARDI and Mudan).</p> <p>I would like to aks you some questions that will help us to evaluate the success of the project. This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours and your identity will be kept completely confidential. Participation is totally voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question you wish.</p> <p>Would you like to participate in this survey?</p>

- Since the start of the EVC program, how has awareness changed among women/youth
- A) How have your programs and activities contributed to that change?
 - B) What organizations supported these activities?
 - C) What kind of support did they provide? What was the most helpful?
 - D) What do you think are the biggest remaining challenges to raising awareness of the rights of women and children?
 - E) What do you think are the biggest remaining challenges to ensuring that those rights are protected?

How has the EVC program affected the capacity or expertise of your organization to help ensure that women/youth are able to influence and participate in political processes? PROBE for specific examples

- A) What kind of activities were most helpful? Why?
- B) What kind of activities would be most helpful for building the capacities of your organization for increasing the participation of youth and women in governance?

How has the role of women and youth in advocacy and engagement in governance changed in the last few years?
PROBE for specific examples.

- A) What has caused those changes? PROBE specific examples

What ways are there for young people/women in this state to participate in law making? (PROBE for specific examples like writing to representatives, civil society organizations, traditional elders, social media, getting involved in advocacy organization, etc...)

List all the ways participants mention how young people/women can participate.

- A) How does your institution help to inform youth/women about the decisions authorities make?
- B) How does your institution help women/youth to participate in law-making/governance? What kind of changes did these activities help bring about?
- C) How do you help ensure that authorities are held accountable to the voices, needs, and interests of women/youth?

Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work to improve advocacy, political participation, and political mobilization of youth.

For each project mentioned:

- A) How was this project communicated to you?
- B) What was this project about?
- C) Who was involved?
- D) Who was not involved, but should have been involved?
- E) What has this project achieved?
- F) What could have been done better?

Please tell me about changes (positive or negative) you've noticed in how the government and other powerholders:

- A) Are held accountable for representing the voices and interests of youth and/or women
- B) Include youth and women in decision-making processes
- C) Make an effort to be transparent about their activities and decisions (including budgetary decisions)?

What skills or capacities did your organization gain as a result of the EVC programme?

- A) What kind of training or capacity building did you do?
- B) How have you used these skills in your activities (PROBE for specific examples)?

Please tell about changes in your institution's ability to lobby for and advocate for the claims of women and/or youth in your district and state. PROBE: in addition to asking about their ability to advocate, ask the perceptions of their organization in the community as an advocate for women/youth. (PROBE: When interviewing representatives from PUNSA or Mudan, ask about the Memorandum of understanding between PUNSA and the House of Representatives of Puntland State signed in 2019. When Interviewing CSOs in South West State, ask about ISWANET).

- A) How did these changes come about?
- B) What are some specific examples of how your ability to advocate for women and/or youth has changed?
- C) How could your ability to advocate for women and/or youth be improved (PROBE for women and youth individually)

Please tell me about how young people and women engage with political decision making in this district/state?
(PROBE for both women and youth and specific examples)

- A) How are young people/women included in decision making?
- B) What kind of platforms or spaces exist for women/youth to interact with authorities?
- C) How has this changed over the last four years (since the start of the EVC project)?
- D) How do you think young people/women's participation in political decision making will change over the next two years? Why?

Please tell me about how your organization's activities have resulted in changes to existing laws/policies or creation of new laws/policies? (PROBE for changes regarding participation of women and/or youth in political processes).

For each law/policy mentioned:

- A) What activities supported these laws/policies?
- B) How were women/youth involved in these activities?
- C) How does this law/policy impact women and youth?
- D) What challenges did/do you face to influencing laws and policies regarding the inclusion of women and youth in political processes?

Do you feel that public authorities and powerholders are more responsive to the needs and rights of children than they were four years ago? Why or why not?

- A) How have your organization's activities contributed or tried to contribute to making authorities more responsive?
- B) What were some of the biggest successes of these activities? (PROBE for specific examples).
- C) What are some of the biggest challenges you have faced when trying to increase the responsiveness of powerholders to the issues of women and youth?

Do you feel that public authorities face a higher degree of accountability and are held to a higher standard of transparency since the EVC program started? Why or why not? (Probe for specific examples)

- A) How have your organization's activities attempted to increase accountability of powerholders to the public?
- B) How have your organization's activities attempted to increase the transparency of powerholders to the public (Probe for transparency through information sharing about policies and laws as well as transparency about the budget)
- C) What are some of the ways that your activities to increase accountability and transparency have been successful?
(Probe for them to be as specific as possible)
- D) What are some of the biggest remaining challenges to holding authorities to accountability and transparency?

Now that the EVC program is coming to a close, do you feel that it has contributed to increasing the inclusiveness of women and/or youth? Why or why not?

- A) What were the main reasons for the success of the program on your organization's activities?
- B) What were the weak spots of the program and how could it be improved?
- C) Do you feel that the progress made is sustainable? Why or why not?

CARE KII

Survey Question English
Name
Phone Number
Age

Gender
Role/Position in Community
Interview Date
Start Time
End Time
<p>Hello, my name is_____and I work for Consilient Research. We are conducting the final evaluation ofthe Every Voice Counts (EVC) project on behalf of CARE Somalia, through partnership with local civil society organizations in your area (including WARDI and Mudan).</p> <p>I would like to aks you some questions that will help us to evaluate the success of the project. This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours and your identity will be kept completely confidential. Participation is totally voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question you wish.</p> <p>Would you like to participate in this survey?</p>
<p>Since the start of the EVC program, how have governance processes in Somalia become more inclusive, particularly for women and youth?</p> <p>A) How have your programs and activities contributed to that change?</p> <p>B) What organizations supported these activities?</p> <p>C) What kind of support did they provide? What was the most helpful?</p> <p>D) What do you think are the biggest remaining challenges to inclusion of women and children in governance in Somalia?</p>

The ToC for the CARE EVC Program were undecayed by several key assumptions. I wanted to take some time to ask you about those assumptions. What are the key assumptions that underlay the ToC (PROBE with assumptions list from ToC if respondent needs to be reminded)

For each Assumption Please:

- A) Ask if they feel that assumption is still valid
- B) Why or why not?

What challenges did CARE and their partners face during the programme?

For each challenge listed please indicate:

- A) What was the cause of those challenges
- B) Were they able to overcome those challenges? Why or why not?
- C) How could that challenge be avoided in the future?

What are the key lessons learned from this program?

- A) What would they change about future programming of this kind?
- B) What did they think was most successful and should be used in the future?
- C) What was the most surprising or unexpected thing that emerged from the project?

How effectively were you able to engage with different stakeholders (THA, RNW, CNL)?

A) What kinds of interactions were the productive?

B) What things could be done to improve communication and engagement with these stakeholders?

In the next series of questions, I am going to ask you about how programme contributed to the achievements of the Every Voice Counts Programme in each of the programme domains

Domain 1: Members of excluded groups are empowered and actively influencing decisions that affect their lives.

A) How did the EVC try to affect change under this domain? (PROBE for specific examples)

B) Who did CARE work with to affect these changes under this domain?

C) What were some of the biggest success in this domain?

D) Which activities were less successful in this domain?

E) Overall, do you think the program was successful at affecting change?

Domain 2: Civil Society Organizations are effectively influencing policies and practices on behalf of excluded groups and are holding public authorities and other power holders to account>

A) How did the EVC try to affect change under this domain? (PROBE for specific examples)

B) Who did CARE work with to affect these changes under this domain?

C) What were some of the biggest success in this domain?

D) Which activities were less successful in this domain?

E) Overall, do you think the program was successful at affecting change?

<p>Domain 3: Public authorities and other power-holders are responsive to and act upon the needs and interests of excluded groups.</p> <p>A) How did the EVC try to affect change under this domain? (PROBE for specific examples)</p> <p>B) Who did CARE work with to affect these changes under this domain?</p> <p>C) What were some of the biggest success in this domain?</p> <p>D) Which activities were less successful in this domain?</p> <p>E) Overall, do you think the program was successful at affecting change?</p>
<p>Domain 4: Excluded groups, civil society organizations, public authorities and other power holders effectively interact through formal and informal spaces for dialogue and negotiation.</p> <p>A) How did the EVC try to affect change under this domain? (PROBE for specific examples)</p> <p>B) Who did CARE work with to affect these changes under this domain?</p> <p>C) What were some of the biggest success in this domain?</p> <p>D) Which activities were less successful in this domain?</p> <p>E) Overall, do you think the program was successful at affecting change?</p>
<p>Which of the four domains do you feel that the EVC programme had the biggest impact? Why?</p>
<p>Which of the four domains do you think the EVC programme had the least impact? Why?</p>

Partners KII

Survey Question English
Name
Phone Number
Age
Gender
Role/Position in Community
Interview Date
Start Time
End Time
<p>Hello, my name is_____and I work for Consilient Research. We are conducting the final evaluation of the Every Voice Counts (EVC) project on behalf of CARE Somalia, through partnership with local civil society organizations in your area (including WARDI and Mudan).</p> <p>I would like to ask you some questions that will help us to evaluate the success of the project. This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours and your identity will be kept completely confidential. Participation is totally voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question you wish.</p> <p>Would you like to participate in this survey?</p>

- Since the start of the EVC program, how has awareness changed among women/youth
- A) How have your programs and activities contributed to that change?
 - B) What organizations supported these activities?
 - C) What kind of support did they provide? What was the most helpful?
 - D) What do you think are the biggest remaining challenges to raising awareness of the rights of women and children?
 - E) What do you think are the biggest remaining challenges to ensuring that those rights are protected?

How has the EVC program affected the capacity or expertise of your organization to help ensure that women/youth are able to influence and participate in political processes? PROBE for specific examples

- A) What kind of activities were most helpful? Why?
- B) What kind of activities would be most helpful for building the capacities of your organization for increasing the participation of youth and women in governance?

How has the role of women and youth in advocacy and engagement in governance changed in the last few years? PROBE for specific examples.

- A) What has caused those changes? PROBE specific examples

What ways are there for young people/women in this state to participate in law making? (PROBE for specific examples like writing to representatives, civil society organizations, traditional elders, social media, getting involved in advocacy organization, etc...)

List all the ways participants mention how young people/women can participate.

- A) How does your institution help to inform youth/women about the decisions authorities make?
- B) How does your institution help women/youth to participate in law-making/governance? What kind of changes did these activities help bring about?
- C) How do you help ensure that authorities are held accountable to the voices, needs, and interests of women/youth?

Please tell me about programmes in your districts that work to improve advocacy, political participation, and political mobilization of youth.

For each project mentioned:

- A) How was this project communicated to you?
- B) What was this project about?
- C) Who was involved?
- D) Who was not involved, but should have been involved?
- E) What has this project achieved?
- F) What could have been done better?

Please tell me about changes (positive or negative) you've noticed in how the government and other powerholders:

- A) Are held accountable for representing the voices and interests of youth and/or women
- B) Include youth and women in decision-making processes
- C) Make an effort to be transparent about their activities and decisions (including budgetary decisions)?

What skills or capacities did your organization gain as a result of the EVC programme?

- A) What kind of training or capacity building did you do?
- B) How have you used these skills in your activities (PROBE for specific examples)?

Please tell about changes in your institution's ability to lobby for and advocate for the claims of women and/or youth in your district and state. PROBE: in addition to asking about their ability to advocate, ask the perceptions of their organization in the community as an advocate for women/youth.

- A) How did these changes come about?
- B) What are some specific examples of how your ability to advocate for women and/or youth has changed?
- C) How could your ability to advocate for women and/or youth be improved (PROBE for women and youth individually)

Please tell me about how young people and women engage with political decision making in this district/state? (PROBE for both women and youth and specific examples)

- A) How are young people/women included in decision making?
- B) What kind of platforms or spaces exist for women/youth to interact with authorities?
- C) How has this changed over the last four years (since the start of the EVC project)?
- D) How do you think young people/women's participation in political decision making will change over the next two years? Why?

Please tell me about how your organization's activities have resulted in changes to existing laws/policies or creation of new laws/policies? (PROBE for changes regarding participation of women and/or youth in political processes).

For each law/policy mentioned:

- A) What activities supported these laws/policies?
- B) How were women/youth involved in these activities?
- C) How does this law/policy impact women and youth?
- D) What challenges did/do you face to influencing laws and policies regarding the inclusion of women and youth in political processes?

Do you feel that public authorities and powerholders are more responsive to the needs and rights of children than they were four years ago? Why or why not?

- A) How have your organization's activities contributed or tried to contribute to making authorities more responsive?
- B) What were some of the biggest successes of these activities? (PROBE for specific examples).
- C) What are some of the biggest challenges you have faced when trying to increase the responsiveness of powerholders to the issues of women and youth?

Do you feel that public authorities face a higher degree of accountability and are held to a higher standard of transparency since the EVC program started? Why or why not? (Probe for specific examples)

- A) How have your organization's activities attempted to increase accountability of powerholders to the public?
- B) How have your organization's activities attempted to increase the transparency of powerholders to the public (Probe for transparency through information sharing about policies and laws as well as transparency about the budget)
- C) What are some of the ways that your activities to increase accountability and transparency have been successful? (Probe for them to be as specific as possible)
- D) What are some of the biggest remaining challenges to holding authorities to accountability and transparency?

<p>Now that the EVC program is coming to a close, do you feel that it has contributed to increasing the inclusiveness of women and/or youth? Why or why not?</p> <p>A) What were the main reasons for the success of the program on your organization's activities?</p> <p>B) What were the weak spots of the program and how could it be improved?</p> <p>C) Do you feel that the progress made is sustainable? Why or why not?</p>

Perceptions Survey

	<p>Hello, my name is _____ and I work for Consilient Research. We are conducting the final evaluation of the Every Voice Counts (EVC) project on behalf of CARE Somalia, through partnership with local civil society organizations in your area (including WARDI and Mudan).</p> <p>I would like to ask you some questions that will help us to evaluate the success of the project. This discussion should not take more than one and a half hours and your identity will be kept completely confidential. Participation is totally voluntary and you may refuse to answer any question you wish.</p> <p>Note: Would you like to participate in this survey?</p>
call_status	What is the result of this call?
select one	
1	Respondent Participated
2	Respondent Refused
3	No answer
4	Rescheduled
text input	What other call status did you encounter?
consent	Do you give your consent to participate in this survey?
select one	
0	No
1	Yes
Begin Group: section_one	
text input	In what village is this interview taking place?
resp_age	What is the respondent's age?
resp_gender	What is the respondent's gender?
select one	
1	Male
2	Female

	99	Refused	
resp_job_status	What is the respondent's job status?		
select one			
	1	Employed	
	2	Unemployed	
	99	Refused	
resp_education	What is the respondent's education level?		
select one			
	1	None	
	2	Madrassa	
	3	Vocational	
	4	Formal	
	99	Refused	
resp_formal_edu	If formal education, what kind of education have you had?		
select one			
	1	Some Primary	
	2	Primary Finished	
	3	Some Secondary	
	4	Secondary Finished	
	5	Some University	
	6	University degree	
location_type	Which of the follwing describes the type of place where you live?		
select one			
	1	Urban	
	2	Rural	
	3	IDP Camp	
aware_evc	Are you aware of the CARE Every Voice Counts (EVC) Programme?		
select one			
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
End Group: section_one			
Begin Group: section_two			
Note:	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?		

section_two_i	Some people have different rights than others in this state.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
section_two_ii	There are no organizations that represent young people in this district.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
section_two_iii	Youth should be able to participate in decision-making in this district.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
section_two_iv	Youth are participating in decision-making in this district.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree

	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_v		I have the right to be consulted on decision-making in this district.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_vi		I have the right to be consulted on laws in this state.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_vii		There is nothing I can contribute to law making in this state.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
text input		Why do you feel that you are unable to contribute?	
section_two_viii		Politics is a matter for elders and politicians.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	

	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_ix		If government officials do something I disagree with, I have ways to make my voice heard.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
text input		How do you make your voice heard?	
section_two_x		I have no way of knowing how decisions are taken by government.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_xi		It is possible for me to know how the government spends money.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_xii		Government authorities consider my needs and interests when developing plans, programs, and/or their budget?	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	

	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_xiii	I am satisfied with my ability to participate in government decision-making processes.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_two_9	I know youth who are involved in decision-making processes.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
Note:	For the next questions, please answer in your own words.		
text input	What do you think the role of youth in decision-making should be.		
text input	What do you think the role of women in decision-making should be.		
End Group: section_two			
Begin Group: section_three			
Note:	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?		
section_three_i	There is no difference between young men and young women.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	

	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_three_ii		Young women should be involved in decision-making in this district.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_three_iii		Young women should be involved in politics in this state.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_three_iv		Young women should be able to hold political office.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
section_three_v		Young women have the right to hold political office.	
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	

	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
section_two_vi	I know women who are involved in decision-making processes.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
section_three_vii	There are no organizations that represent young women in this district.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
End Group: section_three		
Begin Group: cso_screening		
cso_i	Are you a member of a youth organization?	
select one		
	1	Yes
	2	No
End Group: cso_screening		
Begin Group: section_four		
Note:	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?	
cso_ii	As a member of a youth organization, I am better able to make my voice heard if I disagree.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree

	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
cs0_iii	Public authorities are more open to listening to my voice than they were two years ago.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
cs0_iv	I am now more able to obtain information on what public authorities are doing than I was two years ago.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
cs0_v	I am now more able to obtain information about the money public authorities are spending than I was two years ago.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
cs0_vi	The government does not listen to youth organizations.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	

	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
cs0_vii	I have been able to participate in political decision-making because I am a member of a youth organization.		
select one			
	1	Strongly disagree	
	2	Somewhat disagree	
	3	Neither agree or disagree	
	4	Somewhat agree	
	5	Strongly agree	
	99	Prefer not to say	
End Group: section_four			
Begin Group: training_screening			
participation_i	I have participated in activities with civil society organizations		
select one			
	1	Yes	
	2	No	
End Group: training_screening			
Begin Group: section_five			
participation_type	Which of the following activities did you participate in?		
select multiple			
	1	Peer training programs	
	2	Training in advocacy and leadership skills	
	3	Awareness raising about rights and responsibilities	
	4	Participated in Civic Events	
	5	Helped CSOs establish contacts and networks)	
	6	Participated in the Youth Umbrella for advocacy on democratic elections	
	7	Attended CSO gatherings/meetings	
	98	Other	
text input	If other, please specify		

participation_ii	As a result of my participation in CSO activities, I feel better able to advocate on behalf of youth in my district.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
participation_iii	As a result of my participation in CSO activities, I have taken action to advocate on behalf of youth in my district.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
text input	What kind of actions/advocacy on behalf of youth did you participate in?	
participation_iv	This training has changed my knowledge or skillset.	
select one		
	1	Strongly disagree
	2	Somewhat disagree
	3	Neither agree or disagree
	4	Somewhat agree
	5	Strongly agree
	99	Prefer not to say
text input	How did your knowledge or skillset change?	
participation_v	Were any of these trainings administered by WARDI or MUDAN, or one of their partners.	
select one		
	0	No
	1	Yes

text input	Which trainings were administered by WARDI or MUDAN or one of their partners?
End Group: section_five	
text input	<p>Please tell me about the rights you are guaranteed by the constitution in your state.</p> <p>A) How do you know about these rights?</p> <p>B) Who could you ask about your constitutional rights?</p> <p>C) How can you know more about your constitutional rights?</p> <p>D) What do your rights allow you to do?</p> <p>E) In the past, have government authorities acted toward you in a way that violated your rights? If yes, how so?</p> <p>F) Are there practices that are considered normal that you know that don't match with your constitutional rights?</p>
text input	<p>How has the role of women and youth in advocacy and engagement in governance changed in the last few years? PROBE for specific examples.</p> <p>A) What has caused those changes? PROBE specific examples of initiatives or organizations that contributed to the changes they have observed.</p>
text input	<p>What civil society organizations or local advocacy groups are you aware of that are working on behalf of women and/or youth in your community/state?</p> <p>A) What programs or initiatives of theirs are you aware of?</p> <p>B) How have they contributed to advocating for the inclusion of women and youth in governance and making sure their voices are heard?</p> <p>C) Have you participated in any CSO/local advocacy group activities? Why or why not?</p> <p>D) Do you feel that these groups have an increased ability to advocate on behalf of women and/or youth? Why or why not?</p>
text input	<p>Please tell me about changes (positive or negative) you've noticed in how the government and other powerholders:</p> <p>A) Are held accountable for representing the voices and interests of youth and/or women</p> <p>B) Include youth and women in decision-making processes</p> <p>C) Make an effort to be transparent about their activities and decisions (including budgetary decisions)?</p>
text input	<p>How can you voice your concerns or needs to government authorities? (PROBE for all available avenue that participants are aware of).</p> <p>A) How can you know what, if anything, government authorities</p>

	<p>are doing to address your concerns?</p> <p>B) How confident are you that government authorities will address your concerns?</p>
text input	<p>How reliable are your state/local authorities in enforcing existing laws?</p> <p>A) How do authorities enforce laws?</p> <p>B) Do authorities enforce some laws more than others? (Probe for differences between urban/rural areas).</p> <p>C) How does the way that authorities enforce (or don't) laws affect youth/women in your state?</p>
text input	<p>What ways are there for young people/women like you in this state to participate in law making? (PROBE for specific examples like writing to representatives, civil society organizations, traditional elders, social media, getting involved in advocacy organization, etc...)</p> <p>List all the ways participants mention how young people/women can participate.</p> <p>A) Which of these ways do you personally use?</p> <p>B) How does the state government communicate to young people/women like you in this district about laws it plans to pass, if at all?</p> <p>C) How does the state government communicate to young people/women about the laws it passed, if at all?</p> <p>D) How should young people/women like you be involved in law making in your state?</p>
text input	<p>Do you feel that government decision-making processes are inclusive of women and/or youth? Why or why not? (PROBE get specific examples of why they feel the way they do).</p> <p>A) What are the barriers to women and youth being included in decision-making process?</p> <p>B) What could be done to improve the inclusivity of women and youth in government decisions?</p> <p>C) Are you aware of any organizations working to improve the inclusivity of women/youth in decision-making process? What kind of activities are they engaging in?</p>